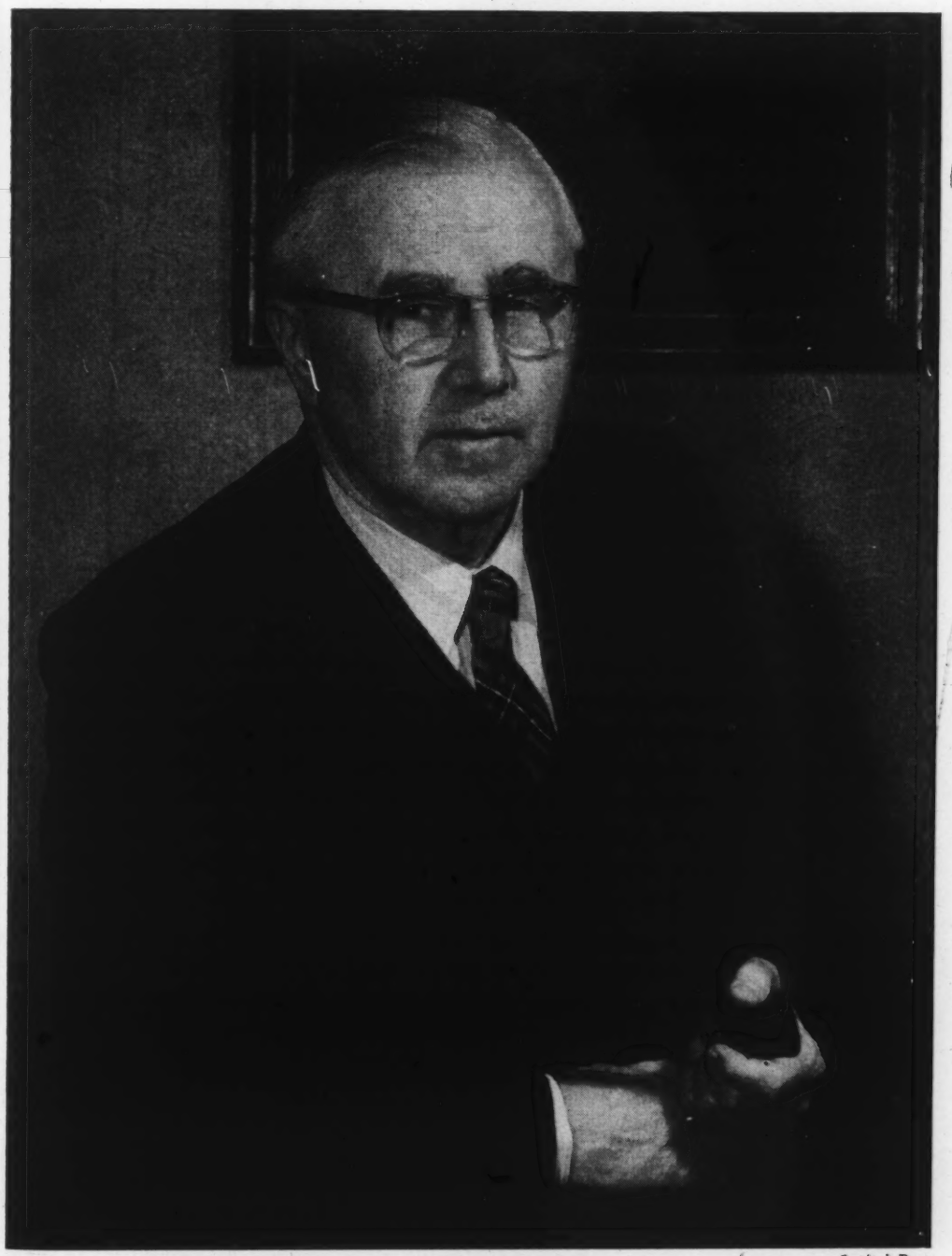
# Saturday Night

*December 4, 1954 • 10 Cents*



Capital Press

*JOHN ERSKINE READ: The quiet rule of law (Page 4).*

## The Front Page

There are indications that there will be renewed attempts during the next few months to persuade the Federal Government that a board should be set up to control all phases of transportation in Canada —a body that would decide both the extent and condition of competition between railways, air lines, waterways and pipelines. The argument in favor of such a board is that the "vital" railway industry is being seriously threatened by the other forms of transport and needs protection against its competitors if it is to survive.

The argument is concentrated poppycock. The only reasonable part of it is the assumption that Canadian railways are in difficulties. They are, but the principal cause of their trouble is too much regulation, not lack of it. This is not the fault of the men who run the railways; they would dearly love to have more freedom to fight for transport business in Canada, but they are hobbled by archaic, politically-inspired rules and by the excessive powers of the Board of Transport Commissioners.

If the railway industry is to compete successfully for freight and

**REPORTER? PEEPING TOM?**
**TV: By Gilbert Seldes: Page 7**

# CANADA MINK

Proud product of Canada . . . deep, dark, luxurious Canada Mink—sovereign of pedigreed ranch mink—in a greatcoat with newly rounded contours, designed by Maximilian. Exclusive with us in Canada.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

passengers, it must be free to set competitive rates. This point was made forcefully and lucidly a couple of weeks ago by S. W. Fairweather, vice-president of research and development for the CNR. The industry was sick, he said, because it suffered from too much regulation. While he thought that rates should continue to be regulated in non-competitive fields, he suggested that all restrictions on the establishment, publication and effectiveness of competitive rates should be removed.

Railways are being compelled to accept rates that were set, in some cases, before World War I. Even a child can appreciate the tremendous changes that have occurred since then, but the railways are still being treated as if they had a monopoly of mass transportation.

This year, according to Donald Gordon, the Canadian National's revenue will be about $60 million less than that of 1953, which means that the company may be unable to come within $25 million of meeting interest charges on its outstanding debt. It is absurd to say that the CNR, being publicly owned, does not need to worry about profit and loss. In Mr. Gordon's words, "Revenue simply must exceed expense or misery follows. Without the profit margin, there is little incentive to efficiency and no yardstick of achievement." The other transcontinental system, the Canadian Pacific (whose revenues will be down about $50 million this year), would face a dismal future if it had its operations tied to subidized inefficiency as well as unfair regulation.

If the people of Canada are to get maximum value for the dollars they spend on transportation, the railways must be free to compete not only between themselves, but with all the other carriers of goods and people.

## Home Industry

CLAN-PROUD Scotsmen have been making quite a hullabaloo about the use of tartans in the production of brassières, but we suspect that there is more sound than fury in their fulminations. The brassières are manufactured in Scotland and exported to dozens of countries, thus giving a lift to, among other things, the Scottish economy—and the clamor of the clans makes excellent advertising. No Scot is likely to forget for long that the bras of bonny Doon are right next to its banks.

## Meeting the Critics

IT WAS unfortunate for Mendès-France, and for international understanding of what he is trying to do for France, that he became premier at a time when western foreign policies were grating on one another. In one of the first pictures that many Americans saw of him, he was discussing with the Chinese Communist leader, Chou En-lai, the abandonment of a position considered by U.S. policy-makers as "the plug in the bottle" containing Communist expansion in Asia. A few weeks later he reappeared as the villain of the piece in French rejection of the European Army. At the Brussels Conference, he earned the distrust of France's other partners in Europe, and then in London he managed to make the British suspicious.

That was the low point. Since then he has been steadily winning back respect and trust. His assurance at Ottawa a couple of weeks ago, that he did not want to see further talks with the Soviet until western strength had been bolstered by ratification of the new European defence treaty, meant a solid gain in prestige and sympathy.

He has not shown, however, that he is bothered by what others think of him. He has a craggy self-assurance to bolster his determination to prune the policies and commitments he believes France cannot or will not carry out; keeping his own counsel, he is content to await the judgment of events. His is a hard, brilliant mind; it won him a university degree at the age of 15 and led him to resign from de Gaulle's ministry when he believed it was austerity and not inflation that France needed to cure her ills. He is determined to cut loose from the drifting policies of a succession of postwar governments and undertake a basic reform of the French economy; his foreign policy is part of that determination.

*International*

*MENDES-FRANCE: A recovery.*

He has had the support of many young Frenchmen since his first, stirring bid for the premiership a year and a half ago. Now he seems to have roused the public in general; a recent poll showed that half the people questioned rated him as the outstanding premier since the war, while his nearest rival, Antoine Pinay, got the support of only 11 per cent. His visit to North America should do much to earn him a cheering section for his struggle against the reaction, the blind conservatism, the selfishness and cynicism which have threatened to stifle a great nation.

## The Rebellious Flesh

MUCH AS we deplore the increasing drabness of a conformist society, we cannot agree with Joe Kaliff, president of the Caricaturists' Society of America that it won't be long before North American women "look as much alike as a row of fence pickets" and "they probably will have to start wearing identification tags around the necks so we can tell them apart". Of all creatures, women are created the most unequal, and no mass subjection to the dictates of fashion can do much to spoil their infinite variety. Besides, while women may be able to achieve a standardized front view, there is no evidence that they will ever manage to do the same for the rear.

## A Matter of Breeding

THE FURORE over the sterilization of a demented woman had still not died down in Baltimore last week, even though a judge had thrown out a petition by some Roman Catholic lawyers on the ground that his court "has not only the authority but a definite obligation to this incompetent to authorize the operation". The ruckus had a familiar sound; the same noises are heard in this country whenever the subject of sterilization comes up. Because the issue has been clouded by religious dogma, public officials have tried to avoid it, but sooner or later it must be faced — and the sooner the better.

The woman in Baltimore had given birth to three illegitimate children. After each birth, she suffered a schizophrenic reaction and now she is a patient in a state hospital; only at intervals is her mind clear. For her own sake it was necessary that she be sterilized; the burden her madness placed on her children, her relatives and her community reinforced the necessity.

All across this country there are men and women with similar misfortunes — persons who are either mentally deficient or deranged, who are permitted to reproduce without any thought being given to the results of the couplings. Unfortunately, most of these people, lacking the intelligence to control their instincts, procreate with all the blind regularity of beasts. In their own interests, and in the interests of the society that has to support them and

# The Front Page

their progeny, they should be sterilized. The decision should not be a difficult one to make for a society that has already decided it must protect its physical health by community action.

## *The Morose Modern*

CANADIANS consumed nearly a billion more cigarettes in the first nine months of 1954 than in the corresponding period last year, according to the Dominon Bureau of Statistics. No doubt the scare headlines have had a good deal to do with the increased consumption. Warned by the medical profession that cigarette smoking may lead to lung cancer, we hastily reach for a cigarette to quiet our nerves. If we do succeed in breaking the habit, in order to save our lungs, we run into another medical warning that increased weight plays hob with the heart. Smoking is out as a dietary aid, so we avoid eating our favorite foods. As we decrease in girth, we increase in frustration, and this leads to the psychiatrist's couch, where we learn that all our troubles are due to being tickled in babyhood by a fat, cigar-smoking uncle who died of apoplexy (induced by a jest) at age 96. Ah, the good old pre-Raleigh days.

## *Safari Salesman*

TO THE NEXT great playground for the affluent citizens of North America will be East-Central Africa. We got this bit of intelligence from Olle Nyman, a young man who has been going about Canada and the United States industriously selling the idea that a man who hasn't been on a safari out of Nairobi hasn't really lived. He is being paid for his efforts by the Scandinavian Airline System, which hopes to pick up some of the new tourist business.

"I went from Sweden to Africa first in 1948," he said. "I had just been married and we spent our honeymoon in the Sahara. We went back in 1950 for some amateur exploration in Northern Rhodesia. Forty years earlier my wife's father, Count Eric von Rosen, had walked from the Cape to Cairo, and had spent some time with the Batwa tribe, near Lake Bangweolo. We were curious about what had happened to the tribe in the years between, and we went to take a look. Now we make our home in Nairobi. That country has everything—good climate, opportunity, sport, everything.

"Mau Mau? Yes, there is a very small part of Kenya troubled by these people —less than one per cent. Everywhere else it is peaceful. There will soon be no emergency there at all, and the country will go ahead even more rapidly than it has in the last eight or ten years. Industries are being established, the population is growing and there is a big pool of buying power. The national income of Kenya alone has increased from £53 million in 1947 to more than £103 million last year, and a good bit of this money is in the hands of the Africans, who are now eager to buy such things as good kitchenware and radios. It's a land for the North American businessman as well as the tourist.

"The cost of a safari? It can range from less than $90 a day to well over $300 a day. No two safaris are exactly alike; it depends on what you want to do: look, take pictures or shoot. You can drive

*OLLE NYMAN: And tribal art.*

out from Nairobi on an afternoon's spin and run into lions, elephants and all kinds of wild game."

We didn't have the heart to tell him that what the tired North American is looking for is a place where he can go for an afternoon's spin without running into anything.

## *The Big Machine*

MORE THAN the stupidity of Canada's immigration procedure was revealed when Vojen Cech sought to reverse an official ruling that would send him back to Venezuela. It was a grim demonstration of how far Big Government has gone in sacrificing the individual to the clumsy machinery of "the system".

Cech, born in Czechoslovakia, came to Canada from Venezuela as a visitor. He liked this country so much, he wanted to stay, but the Immigration Department rejected his request; he would have to go back to Venezuela and apply for entry as an immigrant. He appealed the decision and the case was heard a couple of weeks ago before Mr. Justice Stewart at Osgoode Hall in Toronto. The argument of the counsel for the Department was that the system of dealing with such applications would be upset if people like Cech were allowed to come here as visitors and stay as immigrants. Justice Stewart soon set him right on the matter, however, by pointing out that justice for the individual was the important thing "even if the civil service thinks its system is being upset".

"Utter nonsense" was the judge's description of the Department's procedure. Of course it is nonsense, but it is also a shameful example of the way the accumulation of red tape becomes more important than people to a governmental machine that has become too big for the country's good. The system created to serve the individual has grown into a monstrous thing that can serve only its own impersonal laws; now the master instead of the servant, it needs the individual only as much as a computer needs a set of figures—as a statistic to be tabulated, added, substracted and spat out finally as part of a total.

## *Rule of Law* (*Cover Picture*)

IT IS typical of our world that, while we hear a great deal about the results of differences between nations, there is little said about the continuing effort to assert and establish rules for the settlement of international disputes. It is easily forgotten that the scope of war in the 20th century, skipping oceans and sweeping across continents, has brought with it a new vision of international law as a statement of principles affecting each individual in the world community—as an expression of world conscience.

The body that has the job of shaping this "new" international law is the UN's International Court of Justice, and speaking for Canada on that body is a distinguished legal scholar, John Erskine Read, who was appointed to the Court in 1946 and whose term ends in 1958. Born in Halifax in 1888, he was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1913, after studying at Dalhousie, Columbia and Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. After serving with distinction in World War I, he returned to Dalhousie as a professor of law and became Dean of the university's law school in 1924. Five years later he was legal adviser to the Department of External Affairs.

He is one of 15 members of the International Court. No two of the members can come from the same state, and all are "elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices".

# *Edouard Manet: An Early Impressionist*

## *The Rebel Rejected Ninety Years Ago: The Classic of Today*

*Few paintings have been the object of so much ridicule as Manet's* Olympia. *Painted in* 1863, *it was refused by the French Salon and to get it shown Manet held an Exhibition of the Rejected at which work by his friends Whistler, Bracquemond, Legros and others was hung. Today it is one of the treasures of the Louvre collection.*

The Picnic, *which is the popular name for this work, which Manet called* The Bath, *was greeted with guffaws by the crowd and scorn by the critics. Only among other artists was the quality of his work recognized. Baudelaire, who was as perceptive about art as he was about poetry, was one of the few who acknowledged that Manet's talent amounted to genius.*

*Photographs from The Bettmann Archive*

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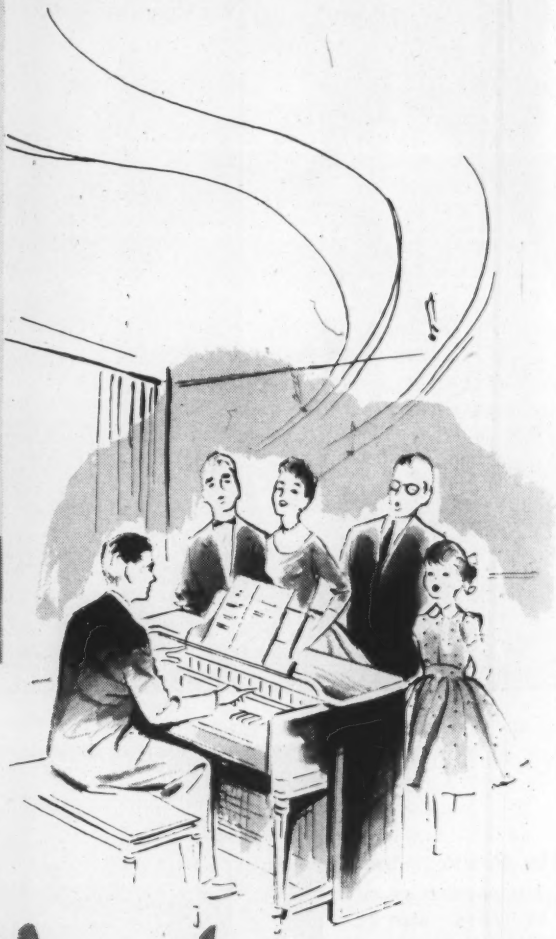

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Wide World

*THE TV CAMERA at the McCarthy-Army hearings: "Millions learned something".*

# *Reporter? Peeping Tom? The TV Camera*

By GILBERT SELDES

ALTHOUGH TELEVISION is almost entirely a commercial enterprise in the United States, the problems that it encounters and the solutions proposed can be observed with advantage by others. The mode or form in which a problem occurs is, of course, influenced by the degree of commercialism, but the essence of the *public* problems in particular is much the same everywhere.

We in the United States have been going through a serio-comic phase in the relations between the managers of television, the FCC, which is the governmental arm, and the public, all discussing the *right* of the TV-camera to make its way into any hearing or other public meeting at which radio, the newsreel, or the press is present. The principle is considered so vital that for the first time in history a network took advantage of its right to speak to the public in its own name: Frank Stanton appeared for CBS and stated his company's case, announcing at the same time that the opposition would be represented, as it was a week later, by the eminent jurist, Harold Medina. The comic element is minor: several weeks after the debate on the right of TV to go into hearings had simmered down, a congressional hearing on the relation between horror-"comic"-books, TV-violence in children's programs, and juvenile delinquency was being held; no network or station asked to be permitted to transmit the event.

In short, the broadcasters had managed, within a brief time, to announce two fundamental principles which aren't exactly contradictory, but which certainly do not cohere: first the right to transmit and second the right to refuse to transmit. I shall return to this in a moment.

Some of my own apprentice work in television was done at Alexandra Palace in London in 1939—actually I was there when King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were leaving to visit the United States. One evening there was a remote broadcast, from the theatre at which the Lambeth Walk was being performed in all its original splendor (I've forgotten the name of the show). As the curtain fell, we saw on our screens the audience rising to the strains of *God Save the King* and then, most remarkably, every man and woman turned to the right and looked up. I asked my companion what this meant and he told me that Their Majesties were in the box at the theatre, so I waited for the camera to travel up toward them, but this did not occur. The explanation was that this was a *private* visit to the theatre and consequently could not be televised.

Perhaps the parallel incident really is what happened when President Eisenhower greeted his son, back from Korea, and the newsreel- and TV-men asked him (told him, in fact) to put his arm around his son's shoulder and the President said, "You're not directing this". This is admirable also, because it is a rare reassertion of American independence which has been almost totally lost to the cameras.

Now the right of the private individual to be protected is bound to be partly a matter of custom, and law will only reflect a kind of general feeling. In those states that have tried to regulate broadcasts of public events, the chief critical point seems to be this: that no man who appears before a prosecutor or even as witness in a criminal case because he has been subpoenaed or otherwise forced, can be subjected to the ordeal by camera. This comes close to saying that any individual can kill the TV-transmission by walking out on a hearing and refusing to return except under duress. Not only do we lack Federal laws on this matter, we haven't even a solid body of opinion, and the danger in the United States, which particularly should be watched by Canadians and British, is that into this half-vacuum of public feeling some legislator may rush with a law forbidding all such broadcasts. I do not, at this moment, say that such a law is either good or bad; I say only that no law—either compelling broadcasters to send their cameras or forbidding them to do so—should be passed without much more experience.

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Our experience begins with the Kefauver committee hearings only three years ago and rises to its high point with the Army-McCarthy event last Spring. The importance of the Kefauver broadcasts lay in this: an independent station, WPIX, handled the actual camera pick-up and established once for all impeccable standards of taste and judgment. The camera reported dispassionately and except for one famous moment when a gambler refused to have his face shown, the camera played no tricks. (It showed us the reluctant gentleman's hands.) The camera did not editorialize or comment. In fact, the standard of reporting on television, in its first decade, was higher than the standard on dozens of newspapers with their century-old tradition of fair play.

The Army-McCarthy hearings distressed some people because the Senator and his familiars seemed to be on camera so much of the time, but watching closely and with no affection for either side, I felt that this was inevitable—the very name given to the hearings seemed to pit one man against the whole army. The other general misgiving was that because the cameras were present, people who appeared tended to exaggerate, to play for time on the screen, to "ham it up" and, in the usual phrase, to make a circus out of the proceedings.

In simple fact, the worst didn't happen.

ON THE other hand, the positive value of such hearings is incalculable. We do not yet know the full effect; it may take ten years before we know. The certainty is that millions of people learnt something—something rather tawdry, with a faint stink of illegality—about the inner operations of their own government and observed the cynicism with which professional politicians accepted the situation. The thought that television would expose sinners and possibly make heroes of nonentities remains still a thought—none of the principals benefitted enough and if anyone runs for office two years from now it will not be because of the prestige of 1954 on television. The danger is that we will develop a race of politicians who will have one face for the cameras and another for the private rooms in which the real business of politicking is carried out.

We know that in many places the regular proceedings of legislative bodies are televised and the results are not extraordinary in any way; they are, that is to say, just what the proceedings could be expected to be without the cameras, interesting when an important bill is discussed, rather tedious otherwise.

This tedium is precisely what no commercial network can tolerate and, let me say, what no corporate or governmental network should tolerate either. Quite possibly the full report, day by day, of any Congress or Parliament, is too much; no matter how good one's intentions are, programs to which virtually no one pays attention are not right for a business or a state agency which serves the public. I put the principle first because in practice our networks behaved well or shamefully in direct ratio to their commercialism. And with this we go back to *the right to refuse to televise.*

There is no law compelling a press association to cover or a newspaper to publish; actually the newspaper coverage of the McCarthy-Army hearings varied from city to city, from paper to paper, and in the end even *The New York Times* condensed some of the testimony. But our broadcasting is required *by law* to operate in the public interest and with regard to the public necessity and convenience. One coast-to-coast network began to carry the hearings direct and dropped them after a few days on the ground that not enough people were interested. Another carried nothing direct, limiting itself to a late-at-night movie report.

The American Broadcasting Company stuck it out as far as the Rockies and was faced with really prohibitive costs if it were to try to reach the coast, and the Dumont network (which doesn't reach the coast) carried the hearings on all its stations complete. These last two, with much less revenue to lose than CBS and NBC, are also less able to stand the strain of cancelled commercials. They acted in the public interest and I think—I hope—benefitted by it.

But they could not themselves answer the question: does the right to broadcast include the right to kill a broadcast?

For the United States, the importance of this question lies in the background: if the commercial networks will not carry public events at cost to themselves, will commercial sponsorship be permitted? With sponsorship even more than without it, networks will want to be sure that the hearings are audience-holders. Who will, in the end, decide what is and what is not to be broadcast? And—in the end also but very far off—if the decisions are wrong, will the government be asked (by Congress perhaps) to set up a competing network which will do the work the commercials will not?

The ideal of any TV-station or network, commercial or otherwise, is a balanced program of all kinds of entertainment, public service programs that really interest the public, cultural programs that are neither pedantic nor patronizing, and constantly attract more and more people. The problem in the United States is to make sure that the first of these, entertainment, leaves room for the others; the problem elsewhere often is to make room for entertainment itself. But the public interest everywhere is in *balance;* and everywhere the balance that is right for each community or each nation must be found.

# Letter from London

## *Blitz Ruins After Fourteen Years*

By Beverley Nichols

IT MUST BE DIFFICULT for Canadians to realize the extent to which London is still scarred by the blitz. Nearly fourteen years have passed since, on New Year's Day, 1941, I was climbing about among the ruins of Guildhall, after a night that had been made hideous by one of the most destructive incendiary raids of the war. Yet it was only three days ago that at last the work of restoration was complete, and the fine old building re-opened to the public.

I went down to see what sort of job they had made of it. Stepping over an army of ancient Cockney ladies, who were scrubbing the floors in preparation for the Lord Mayor's Banquet, I made my way to the great hall, and was happy to find that the venerable Sir Giles Scott, who was responsible for the reconstruction, has actually improved on the original —or rather on the Guildhall of the pre-war days, which had become cluttered up with a good deal of Victorian nonsense. There is now a noble, dignified structure of stone arches rising from the mediaeval piers, preserving all the most beautiful features of the Guildhall we used to love. The only criticism I had was for the new versions of Gog and Magog. The ancient wooden statues of these two amiable giants, the traditional guardians of the building, were totally destroyed in the blitz. They have now been replaced by two new statues who, for some astonishing reason, have been represented as Chinamen. If this were New York, there would probably be dark hints of Communist infiltration.

*Wide World*

*GOG and Magog "astonishingly represented as Chinamen".*

Wandering out into Cheapside, I ran into John Betjeman, and was able to congratulate him on the success of his new volume of poems, which bears the enchanting title *A Few Late Chrysanthemums*. He is one of the few living poets —indeed perhaps the only one—whose work is esteemed not only by the intelligentsia but by the sort of men and women to whom the latest Agatha Christie is the literary event of the year. You will find *A Few Late Chrysanthemums* by the bedside of the editor of *The New Statesman*. You will also find it on the dressing-tables of society beauties, with its pages slightly smeared by cold cream.

"Have you half an hour to spare?" asked John. "Good. Then I will take you for a country walk."

"In the heart of the City?"

"Certainly."

He led me through a maze of winding streets, and suddenly we were indeed in the open country — a strange No Man's Land left by the war, totally untouched, apparently forgotten. Trees have begun to spring up here, and the craters are so full of weeds and brambles that walking is dangerous. The flat, grey landscape is still dotted with the hulks of ruined churches, and here and there you see the beginnings of a rock garden, planted by some eccentric, with ancient grave-stones for the rocks. It was a strange experience, walking there with the poet in the late November sunlight, listening to his comments . . . "Somewhere over there Milton is buried . . . that must have been the wall of the Wax-chandlers' Hall. . ."

Strange indeed, and for any Londoner, nothing to be proud of. It is monstrous, after all these years, that these vast and vital spaces should still be derelict.

Sometimes one wonders whether Londoners care about London at all. Here is an example of what I mean. The other day there was a very distinguished dinner party at the Mansion House, given by the Ancient Company of Clockmakers.

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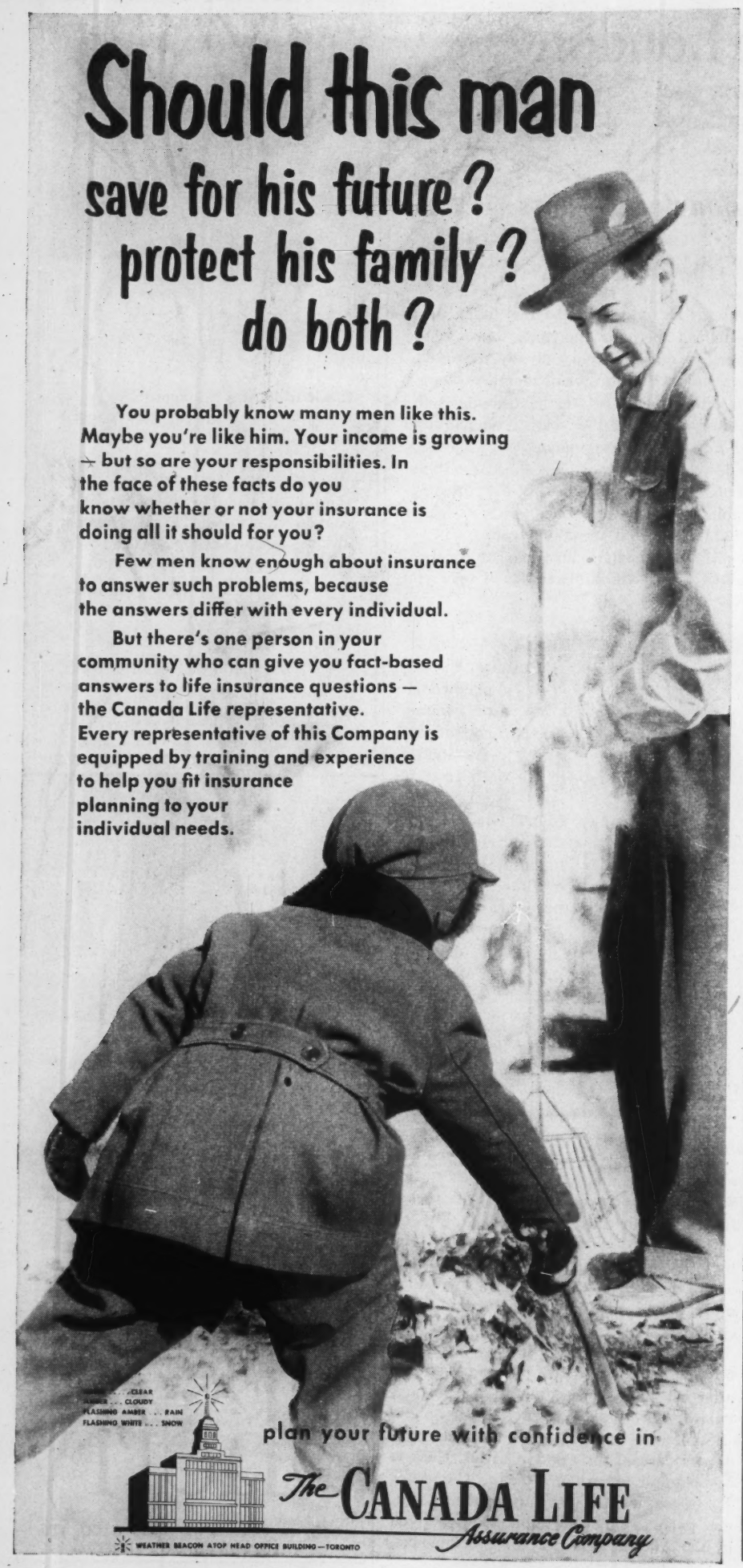


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*GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA: We were all gratified. Her charms were under control.*

At this dinner Sir Alan Herbert got up and offered a pound to anyone who could sing, hum, or whistle the chimes of Big Ben. There were three hundred guests, among whom were such persons as Sir Noel Bowater, who is none other than the Lord Mayor of London himself, and Sir Harold Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal. One would have thought that in such an assembly there might have been at least one who could reproduce this simple musical sequence, the very theme song of London as it were, which booms over Westminster year in and year out. There wasn't. Nobody got it right. Sir Alan kept his pound.

I DO NOT pretend to move in Royal circles, but it is a fairly open secret that the Queen was apprehensive as to the amount of *décolletage* that would be displayed by the Italian film beauties, when they were presented to her at the glittering première of *Neapolitan Fantasy*, which stopped the traffic in the Strand a few days ago. For weeks the British glossies had been featuring pictures of these Southern belles in costumes that left little, if anything, to the imagination. And though Queen Elizabeth is the least strait-laced of persons, she still has an Empire to think about, and in vast stretches of that Empire the female form, however much appreciated in private, is still heavily veiled in public.

So the "word went round", in the charmingly vague and mysterious way in which we do things over here, that Her Majesty would not be amused by too flagrant a display of *la poitrine Italienne*. It was a question of a lady-in-waiting dropping a hint to another lady-in-waiting, who knew a young man who was going to meet one of the Italian publicity agents at a cocktail party. Only a whisper,

but a royal whisper, and royal whispers reach far. So it was all right on the night. When the great moment came, and the lovely Gina Lollobrigida stepped forward to do her curtsy in the glare of the arc-lights, we were all gratified, as loyal subjects, to observe that her charms were firmly under control; indeed, they were almost ruthlessly enclosed by a thick band of black velvet. What we may have felt, as ordinary males, is another question.

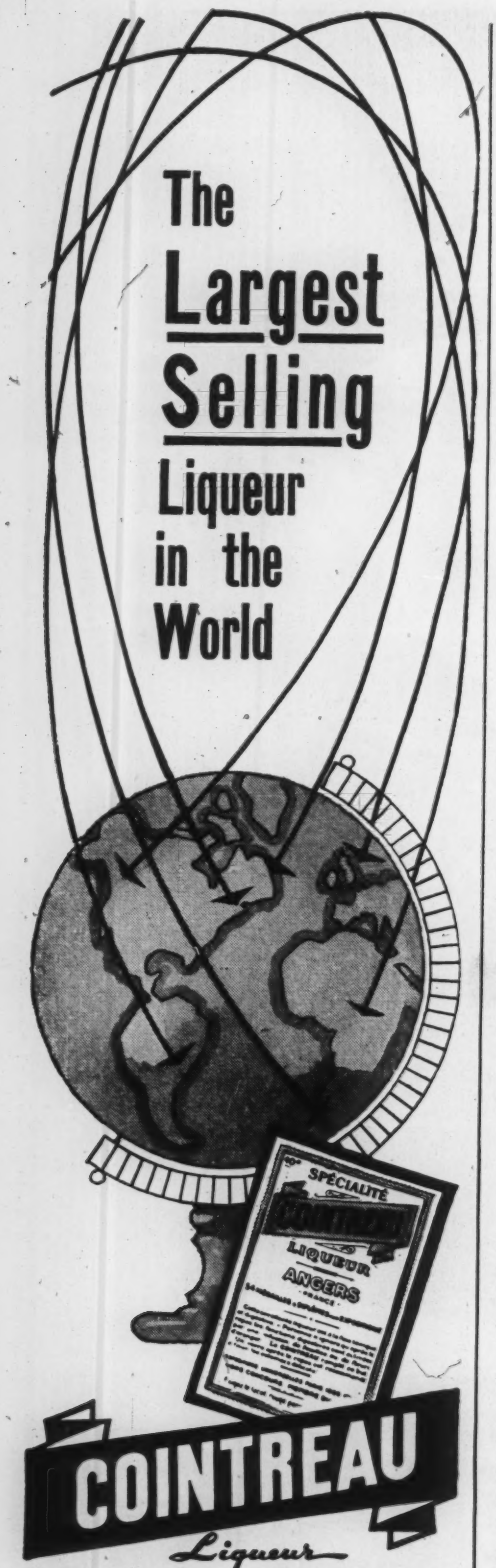
IN SPITE of the dock strike—which must surely hold the record for costly futility—nothing could interfere with the success of the Motor Show. For a radius of a mile around, traffic was at a standstill, and squads of special police, armed with skeleton keys, were despatched to move cars parked in awkward places.

Incidentally, your correspondent nearly caused a riot on the day after the opening. As I neared Earls Court I observed a queue, stretching four deep for a good quarter of a mile, into the dim distance. The very sight of a queue arouses in me a feeling of revolt. Even during the war fifty per cent of the queueing was unnecessary, and was only enforced because it gave a horde of petty officials a golden opportunity to make a nuisance of themselves.

So I walked past the queue, on and on, to an increasing sound of murmurings and protest. I scaled the steps and entered the hall. There were at least half a dozen ticket turnstiles, but the people in the queue were only using one of them. I approached an empty turnstile. "Can I go through this entrance?" I inquired. "Certainly, sir." "Is there any extra charge?" "No, sir." "Then why are all those people queuing?" "I have no idea, sir." So I paid my five bob and slipped through in triumph, thereby unloosing a turbulent flood of exasperated queuers, who pounced in on my heels in an angry wave. Men have been mobbed for less, so I took refuge in the bowels of a very luxurious Rolls, till tempers had cooled down.

It is a grand show, and proves, to an incorrigibly British eye, that in the really super-class we still lead the world. But the prices! A Bentley Continental sports model sets you back nearly £7,000, which is just under $20,000. Since only about a dozen men in Britain are—legally—allowed to retain annual incomes in excess of this amount, one wonders who are the people who are able to purchase these fabulous chariots. They cannot all be maharajahs. By comparison the Lagonda, at half the price, is quite modest. Perhaps that is why it was chosen by the Duke of Edinburgh. There is one thing that no member of the Royal Family can afford, and that is any sign of ostentation.

There was only one car in the show which had poked its bonnet through the Iron Curtain—the Skoda, from Czechoslovakia.

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# Ottawa Letter

## *Discontent: Leadership, Decisions and Taxation*

By John A. Stevenson

THE DISCONTENT of a substantial section of the Progressive Conservative party in British Columbia has again flared up into open rebellion to worry Mr. Drew who is convalescing after a sharp bout of illness in Ottawa. While he still enjoys the loyal support of the three Progressive Conservative members from British Columbia and their adherents, they could not prevent the passage of a resolution demanding that a national convention of the party should be held without delay for the purpose of holding a grand assize upon its leadership, policies and organization. The observation made by one of the malcontents that a party, which is falling to pieces through internal dissensions, can have little hope of gaining fresh recruits is all too true and as long as the restoration of unity in the party is delayed, there will be a steady sagging of confidence in its ability to provide a satisfactory alternative Government or even a vigorous opposition.

*PERCY BENGOUGH: Neutrality ended?*

Apparently the eastern origin and background of Mr. Drew is a black mark against him in the West. At the meeting that passed the hostile resolution, a delegate, who had recently arrived from Saskatchewan, was vociferous in his demand that the party should free itself from its present bondage in Eastern shackles.

But it is from the cities of the Eastern provinces, notably Toronto and Montreal, that the Progressive Conservative party secures most of its financial support and it is highly dubious whether many providers of this support in the East would unloose their purse strings for the benefit of a western leader, like John Diefenbaker, whose claims to the leadership seem to be favored strongly by the rebels in British Columbia. Before Mr. Drew assumed command of his party it tried two western leaders in Dr. R. J. Manion and John Bracken and neither of them made much headway. The most solid core of its voting strength still lies in Ontario and in the choice of its leader this fact cannot be lightly disregarded.

The recent signing of a pact between the Trades and Labor Congress and its active rival, the Canadian Congress of Labor, to end the mutually ruinous practice of the competitive raiding of each other's unions suggests that the moves, which have been afoot in the United States for a rapprochement between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO, are now being imitated by their two Canadian affiliates. Our Canadian Congress of Labor is up to its neck in politics as a backer of the CCF, but under the guidance of the late Tom Moore and Percy Bengough, both of them believers in the doctrine of Samuel Gompers, head of the AF of L for many years, that labor should endorse no political party, but should use its vote at elections to reward individuals, regardless of their party affiliations, the TLC pursued an attitude of rigid neutrality in the political arena.

It remains to be seen whether the installation of Claude Jodoin of Montreal as President of the Trades and Labor Congress in place of Mr. Bengough will mean any change in its attitude toward politics. Mr. Jodoin's own record suggests that he is a believer in political action.

Meanwhile, the results of the recent by-elections indicate that the CCF has made scant progress towards securing the solid support of Canada's working classes. Similarly, in the United States, the official endorsation of the Democratic party by the leaders of both the AF of L and the CIO clearly failed to convince all the members of these two organizations that the Democrats deserved their votes.

The truth is that the workers of the United States and Canada are not yet in the mood to follow the example of their

British brethren in Britain, Australia and New Zealand and range themselves solidly behind a militant Labor party. In the recently published *Dialogues of Whitehead,* Alfred North Whitehead gives a convincing explanation of this strange situation. In a conversation with the recorder of the dialogues, Lucien Price, Dr. Whitehead argued that in Britain, owing to the difficulty of individuals of talent finding their way upward through the class strata, people stayed with their class and the result was a labor party ably led by working-class men, which had produced Labor Governments well qualified to govern the country.

When Mr. Price said that the Labor movement in the United States was "still a long way from that", Dr. Whitehead proceeded thus: "Yes, and is not one reason because your exceptional talents can rise rapidly through the class strata? They rise, but they leave their class behind. Thus English aristocracy is creating a genuine democracy and American democracy is creating an aristocracy."

The discourse entitled "The Canadian Tax System—Some First Impressions as Minister", which our Minister of Finance delivered lately at the annual dinner of the Canadian Tax Foundation, must have left his audience puzzled as to whether he is a virtuoso in the art of carrying water on both shoulders or merely an extraordinarily naive politican. He cannot have listened to the fulminations of J. M. Macdonnell and other critics on the opposition benches about our terrible burden of taxation or he would not have admitted the somewhat belated discovery, after 14 years in Parliament and four in the Cabinet, that our rates of taxation are "pretty high". It had, he said, aroused in his mind deep concern that the income taxes were absorbing half or more of the rewards of hard work and that the sales and excise taxes now amounted in many cases to 25 per cent of the manufacturer's price for cars, radios, and other articles, now regarded not as luxuries but as normal equipment for the average Canadian household.

Such observations must have raised high hopes among his listeners that here, at last, the stewardship of our finances was in the hands of a stern practitioner of economy, who could see his way clear to lessen their burdens. But he must have chilled these hopes by the injection into his speech of platitudinous caveats such as "Taxes have to be high to produce enough revenue to pay our bills," and "It would be a mistake to insist upon cutting expenditures without careful consideration". So the net impression left by Mr. Harris's speech was that he was bursting with zeal to alleviate our deplorable burden of taxation, but foresaw serious obstacles to the accomplishment of his aim.

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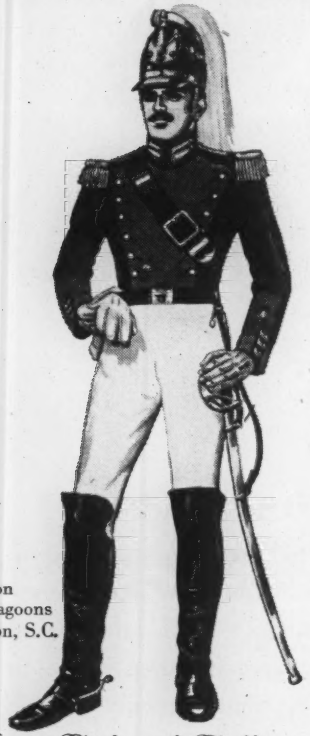

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# Foreign Affairs

## *Under Malenkov's Sunny Smile*

By Willson Woodside

*"Gather round, dear children, and hear how Malenkov's sunny smile did what Stalin's icy wind could not . . ."* Will it be said, in a few years' time, that by clapping a few Western diplomats on the back, letting a few Russian athletes go abroad and a few Western visitors roam about the Soviet Union, and talking up a new era of peaceful co-existence, the wily Communist leaders tricked us into letting down our guard and taking off our armor?

That is the only real danger in the new trend of international policy. Peace, in itself, our people have always welcomed. Confuting the propaganda claim of the enemy that they are "warmongers" is the fact that the "peace lobby" has always been the strongest of all in our society. Let there be any sign of a let-up in international tension and somebody will at once suggest that taxes can be reduced by pruning the defence budget. It is both right and natural, in a free society that has taxed itself as heavily as we have, that there should be this constant pressure to reduce taxes by reducing unproductive spending. And it is a fair guess that this was in the mind of Finance Minister Walter Harris when he hinted the other day that Canadian taxes could be lowered.

It was well, in this situation, that Sir Anthony Eden, speaking for a nation which has been almost crushed under the burden of taxation these many years and has been suspected in the United States of being over-eager to co-exist with Malenkov, should have given a warning that a change in Soviet tactics does not mean a change in objectives. And it was particularly pleasing to hear M. Mendès-France declare in Ottawa that the all-European talks for which the Soviets are calling should not be held until the West had strengthened itself through ratification of the new defence treaty and a better understanding of each other's position.

It seems very likely that we are, indeed, entering upon a new period which Field Marshal Montgomery has called the "cold peace". The Soviet co-existence campaign has been launched upon a broad front and has the appearance of a major policy. The dread inspired by all the years of talk about atomic and hydrogen bomb warfare is so universal that people everywhere will grasp at any new hope that we may, instead, have before us an era of peace. Even the sceptical must welcome this, as a chance for unpredictable historic forces to come into play to change present rivalries, or for our leaders to persuade the nations to accept disarmament and atomic control.

Only those who are convinced that war is inevitable and — like Senator Knowland — that the Soviets will be able to exploit a period of co-existence to attain an atomic stalemate, and then nibble away at the free world, are flatly opposed to co-existence. While the faint-hearted cried, "Would you die for Delhi? or Rangoon? or Stockholm, Belgrade or Ankara?",

*International*

*SIR ANTHONY EDEN boasts quite a smile himself, but warns of Malenkov's. "A change in Soviet tactics does not mean a change of objectives."*

Senator Knowland believes, the United States would be left as "a continental Dien Bien Phu in a Communist totalitarian world". The only choice then remaining to Americans would be "surrender or die".

Knowland's way of averting this is to return to the policy that Dulles termed, a year ago, "massive retaliation". The Senator would restrain Soviet aggression "by putting the body of the octopus in danger"; that is, by warning that any further moves such as those in Korea and Indo-China would bring atomic attack on

the heart of the Soviet Union. But we have been all through this, last spring and summer in the Indo-China crisis and recently in the Quemoy crisis. Eisenhower has rejected this policy which, to put out a bush fire, would virtually ensure a world-wide atomic war. The allies of the United States have rejected it. Senator Knowland cannot revive it.

What he can usefully do is add his voice to Eden's, to warn our people that, however agreeable, the Soviet policy of co-existence has not been launched for *our* benefit. He could point out that, although it probably has longer term objectives, its immediate aim is to avert the consolidation of Western defence through the inclusion of Germany in NATO.

If you listen closely to the voice of Moscow these days, it doesn't sound quite so pleasant as it is made out to be. There are snarls, as well as cooing sounds, and leers between the smiles. *Pravda* reassures its readers that a period of peaceful co-existence does not preclude the ultimate triumph of Communism. Vice-Premier Saburov warns that no one should interpret the Soviet Union's striving for peace as a sign of weakness; for it has, indeed, "multiplied its forces still further" in recent years.

The Western nations and the neutrals of Europe are invited to an "All-European Conference on Security" with a stern warning that, if they don't come, the Communist nations will meet anyway, and if the Western nations proceed with their plans to include Germany in their own security system, they will suffer dire consequences.

Here is the old candy-and-stick technique. It is to be hoped that people on our side will not be so intrigued by the unaccustomed Soviet back-slapping as to overlook the long-familiar menace. Let us, as Mendès-France says, ratify and complete the Western defence arrangements before sitting down to any new talks with the Soviets. Let us, as Eisenhower stipulates, make no deal recognizing Soviet conquests in Eastern Europe, or anywhere else, in order to try to buy a spurious peace. Let us, as Eden warns, remember that a change in Soviet tactics does not mean a change of aim.

Let us remember that, in all the teaching of their young, from kindergarten to university, the Soviets name us, the people of the free world, the individualist world, the democratic world, as the enemy who must submit or be conquered. Let us demand of Malenkov a co-existence of deeds, not smiles: the completion of the Austrian Treaty, the liberation of all those nations of Central and Eastern Europe which were promised freedom under the wartime agreements, and the taking home of the Red Army.

If he can do *that* and still smile, we might begin to believe him.



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# The Passing Show

## *The Vanishing Irish*

By Eric Patrick Nicol

ARE THE IRISH dying out? Disturbing reports from Ireland suggest that they may be. The population is decreasing because Irishmen are boggling at marriage. The sons of Ireland are reluctant to become the fathers of Ireland, if they have to go by way of the husbands of Ireland.

The growing resistance of Irishmen to marriage is one of those mysterious phenomena of nature like the migration of eels. Now that he no longer has the English to resist, the Irishman has turned, with that perversity that is one of the joys of the world, to resist the only tyranny that is handy—that of holy matrimony. Suicidal? Of course. That's the only kind of fight a son of the sod enjoys.

Here I speak with the instinctive understanding of one with Irish blood in his veins, a small but proud clot of corpuscles dedicated entirely to the negative. As a bachelor I feel a keen sympathy for the current antagonism of my blood brothers to matrimony.

I can best explain this feeling by referring to the work of another great Irishman, George Bernard Shaw, who in that magnificent last act of *Man and Superman* shows us a hero going down—O, pitiable sight—battling bravely against the Life Force and his love for a woman determined to marry him. In a scene that never fails to make me choke up with emotion, Tanner roars at his lady-love:

> "But why me? me of all men? Marriage is to me apostasy, profanation of the sanctuary of my soul, violation of my manhood, sale of my birthright, shameful surrender, ignominious capitulation, acceptance of defeat."

Only an Irishman could have phrased a proposal in quite that way.

Only an Irishman could have seen marriage as abject surrender to a plot conceived in the womb for the survival of the species.

Only an Irishman could have said that it was a woman's duty to get married as soon as possible, and a man's duty to stay single as long as possible.

It has taken a few years for this philosophy to seep from the literary level to that of the country lad of Killarney with manure on his boots, but the manhood of Ireland is now at last soggy with it. The average marrying age of the men has risen to 35, almost 10 years higher than that of the spineless lot in this country. Population is correspondingly on the decline: the gallant lads are licking the Life

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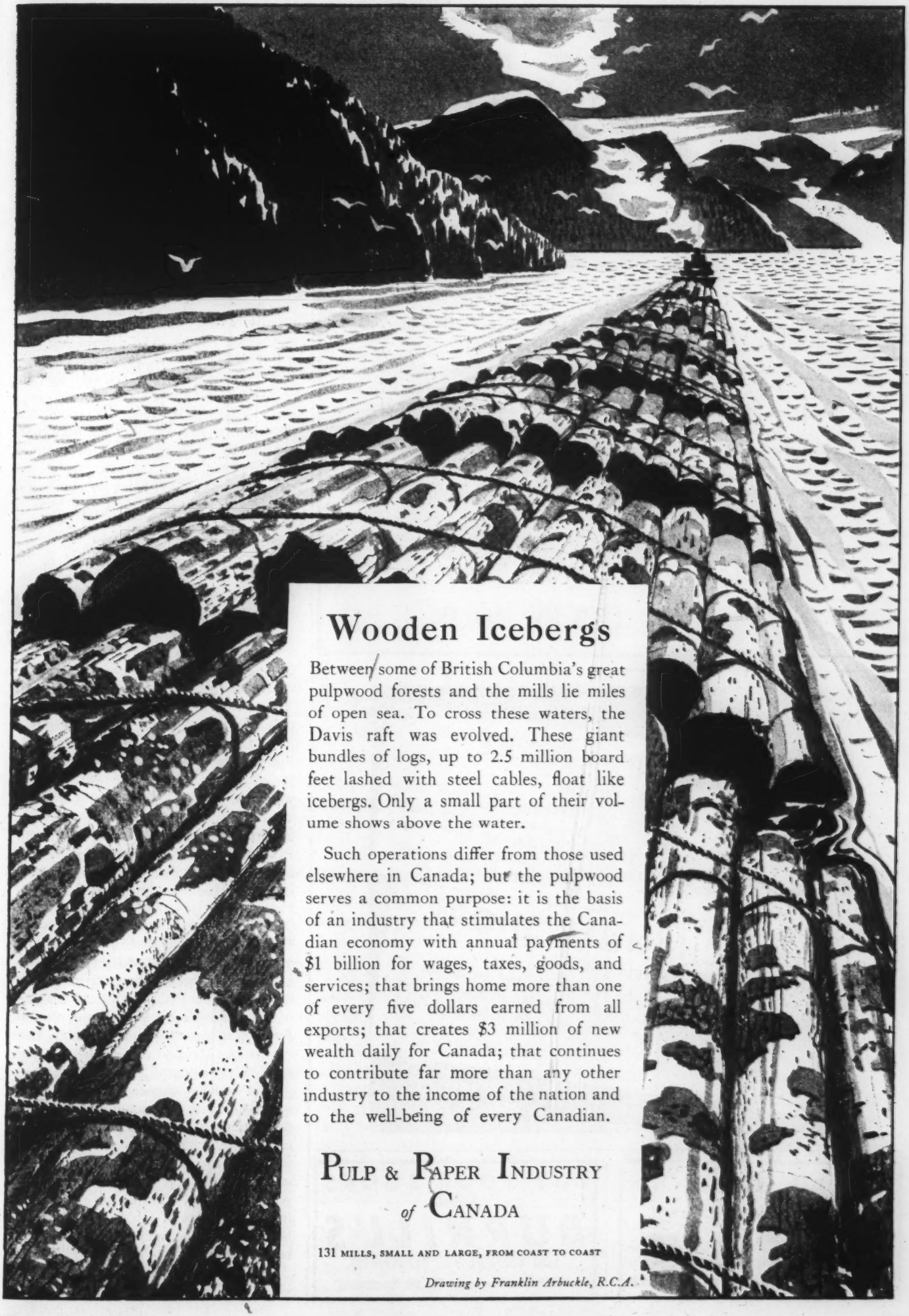

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Force on its home grounds.

There are those, not Irish of course, who would try to rob them of the glory of this greatest of Pyrrhic victories. These people try to blame economic factors for the refusal of Irish swains to declare. Economic factors indeed! As though the mere thought of material privation ever stopped a man from making a fool of himself at the altar. If economic factors were ever effective deterrents to marriage, China would just be a hatful of hermits.

Nor can the rapid sinking of the Institution be ascribed to a loss of desirable traits in the Irish bucko. Even the chafing spinsters of Eire admit that the men are as charming, as beguiling as ever, the blarney rolling off the tongue with undiminished fluency. The women are willing. The men are won'ting.

No, nothing can dim the fact that the men of Ireland are rebelling against matrimony itself. It is conclusive proof that the Irishman has not, after all, been made obsolete by the H-bomb. On the contrary, the Irishman, with characteristic pugnacity, is defying the H-bomb by eliminating himself unaided. It is just like him to choose to become extinct in his own way, and as a matter of principle.

The question is, can the rest of the world while it still survives afford to let the Irish disappear? Could the English theatre, for instance, outlive the loss of Irish playwrights? It might stagger on for a few years on the strength of Scottish dramatists, but sooner or later it would die of sheer dialect.

And what would become of New York's police force without a steady transfusion of O'Haras and Hennessys? Too, the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame would be forced to fall back on a less aggressive sobriquet.

Certainly the answer no longer lies with the English Parliament, or even with the Parliament of Eire. Any attempt to legislate Irishmen into wedlock, no matter how subtle, will be met with fierce resistance.

IF THE IRISH are to be preserved, in anything but alcohol the task of making them get married and reproduce their kind lies, I think, where it has always lain—with the Irish woman. If the men of the green isle are locked with the Life Force in a sort of mortal stalemate, there is only one thing to do: clobber the poor devil till he's forced to give in.

That is what women elsewhere in the world are doing with notable success. (The population of this groaning globe is increasing by 25 million a year.) The Irish colleen is apparently too complaisant, too accessible, in short too nice for her own good. Instead of allowing her man to wait till all he wants in a wife is a nurse and housekeeper, she must catch him while he's green.

Permit us to turn our head away, Molly, while you bag that magnificent Irish stag.

# Books

## *In Compliment to the Young*

By Robertson Davies

TWO REMARKABLE ventures in publishing reached me during Young Canada's Book Week and now I can bring them to the attention of readers of this department; they are the *Oxford Junior Encyclopaedia,* and the *Oxford Junior Companion to Music*. These volumes constitute in themselves generous compliments to the young people of our time, and it would make me happy to think that they were within reach of every intelligent young person in Canada. Certainly they deserve a place in all public libraries and school libraries, but I should also like to feel that they were in a large number of private libraries. They are not cheap, but there are plenty of people of moderate means who could give these books to their children, if they chose. I do not know how they could spend their money to better advantage than to see that a few of these books are among the presents on Christmas morning.

The *Junior Encyclopaedia* is in twelve volumes which, at $6 a volume, means a total investment of $72; but there is no need to get all the books at once, for the arrangement of subjects is not alphabetical, but in large coherent groups. Thus, if your child has a bent for Natural History, you will find that volume two of the series will keep him going for a long time, whereas his sister would be very well suited with volume nine, on Recreations, or volume five, on Great Lives. The boy with a legal bent may want volume ten, on Law and Order, but another child, with a leaning toward social history, will find what he wants in volume nine, on The Home. Your best plan is to get information from the publishers or from your bookseller about the whole twelve volumes, and make your choice with the taste of the recipient in mind.

The books are for children from the ages of eight to—to the age when they want the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. But these volumes are much better written than the *Britannica* is in all but occasional articles, and they will be of value in adult life. They are not written down to what can possibly be called a childish level; they are written in such a way that children can understand them, which is a different thing. I am not a good judge of the clarity of the scientific volumes for I am peculiarly resistant to scientific information. But the volumes of literary and historic interest I can fairly claim to judge, and they are admirable.

The writers and compilers have not skipped or glossed over difficulties. They have summed up such a difficult life as that of Baudelaire, for instance, in terms which will mean more to a young man of sixteen than they will to a little girl of ten, but there is no cheating and no suppression. (It is interesting, by the way, that Baudelaire makes the grade as a "Great Life", which Oscar Wilde does not.) The literary judgments are moderate without being namby-pamby; the moral judgments, as in the article on John Wesley, are equally firm, and equally level-eyed. These are works of fact and criticism; they are not, as so many books for children are, self-consciously improving, and endlessly engaged in pressing home moral lessons. They are quite genuinely written for intelligent children; they are not propaganda for the evangelistic element in the adult world.

*DRAWING from the jacket of the* Oxford Junior Encyclopaedia.

They are books from which children may educate themselves, and, considering the mess that adult educators in Canada have been making of that job for some time past, the sooner children get down to the task of teaching themselves what they want to know, the better it will be.

OF THE *Junior Companion To Music* I find it difficult to speak with restraint, for it is the work of Dr. Percy A. Scholes, whose *Oxford Companion to Music* has been one of my favorite volumes since first it appeared in 1938. I gave it to myself for Christmas that year, and read it through in what may have been record time; I have been reading something in it, at least once a week, ever since. How I wish that, when I was a boy grappling with the complexities and frustrations of that devil-box, the piano, I had possessed this *Junior Companion* to solace me!

The musical wisdom of the past 150 years seems to be in reasonable agreement that a child who is to learn something about music can best begin by learning to play the piano. And so the poor little brute is confronted with that extremely difficult instrument, and unless he is very lucky his vision of music is soon narrowed to piano literature, his ear is dulled by an instrument which requires no skill to make it play in tune, and he comes in time to think that the pinnacle of musical achievement is to play a Bach Invention without a breakdown. It is music, of course, in the same sense that toast is food. But who ever becomes a gourmet simply by devouring toast for six or seven years? A musical child wants to get the broadest possible conception of music as soon as possible. If he makes some progress in that direction, his almost certain failure to be even a passable pianist will assume its proper proportion. He may, in fact, become a very respectable musician, though he will never be a pianist.

Dr. Scholes's book for the young is on the model of his book for adults; it has a great many pictures, it gives a good idea of how the three-language vocabulary of music is pronounced, and it relates not only hard facts but a lot of good stories.

There may be some people who disliked the adult *Companion* because it contained so much musical anecdote. But the value of stories depends greatly on who is telling them, and Dr. Scholes tells them with so much charm and taste that only the most intellectual musicians (dyed-in-the-wool twelve-toners and the like) will fail to be enchanted by them. Dr. Scholes is, in my opinion, one of the best writers of the English language in our day; he has a plain, lively style which is perfectly suited to what he wants to say, and he has the great gift of being serious about music, when needful, without plunging into the dark and nonsensical prose of the average writer of program notes. Not only will this book lead the intelligent young musician into new realms of knowledge; it will also give him an example of how to write his own language which will not soon be bettered.

These books—the *Encyclopaedia* and the *Companion to Music*—are not textbooks, nor do I think that they will best be used when parents try to read them aloud to their children. They are books

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for the young browser; they are to be read, and re-read, and chewed over by the recipient alone. Of course, if a child has no idea how to use a reference book, it must be given some elementary instruction, but that is soon done. And no lesson is so useful to a boy or girl of lively mind as the discovery that it is possible to pursue a train of information through a reference book by hopping backward and forward, checking cross-references and following interesting bypaths as they appear. To the really quick child, the realization that it can learn things without all the elaborate paraphernalia of school, comes like fire from heaven; learning ceases to be a form of Swedish drill, performed in exasperating slow motion with thirty or forty others, at a pace dictated by the dullest, and becomes the private adventure which, at its best, it has always been.

There are books for the young, numbered by the hundreds of thousands. Some of them are admirable; some are trash. But those of which I have written today have a special claim on the attention of every adult who is really serious about getting an education for his children. By some means or other every clever child (and there are a lot of young impostors in Canada who are pretending that they are not clever, because they mistakenly suppose that life is easier for the stupid) should find access to these books, for they are on a level never, to my knowledge, previously achieved in this realm of publishing.

**OXFORD JUNIOR ENCYCLOPAEDIA**—under the general editorship of Laura E. Salt and Robert Sinclair—12 vols, of approx. 500 pages each, amply and excellently illustrated —*Oxford Press—price per vol. $6.00.*

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•

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According to what I have heard
And distaff authors have averred,
The human male's an aggregate
Of all that women claim they hate.
To wit: a problem to his spouse;
Disaster to a tidy house;
A snorer when asleep; a surly
Varmint when awakened early;
A reader at the breakfast table;
A foe to silver fox and sable;
A captious critter when not fed
On frequent dots. That's what I've read
And heard about the brute. So why
Does every lady scheme and try
To trap one specimen at least
Of this most undomestic beast?

GEORGIE STARBUCK GALBRAITH

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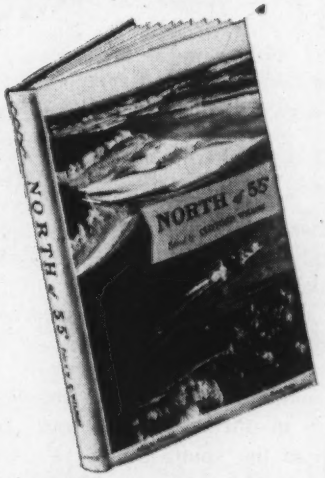


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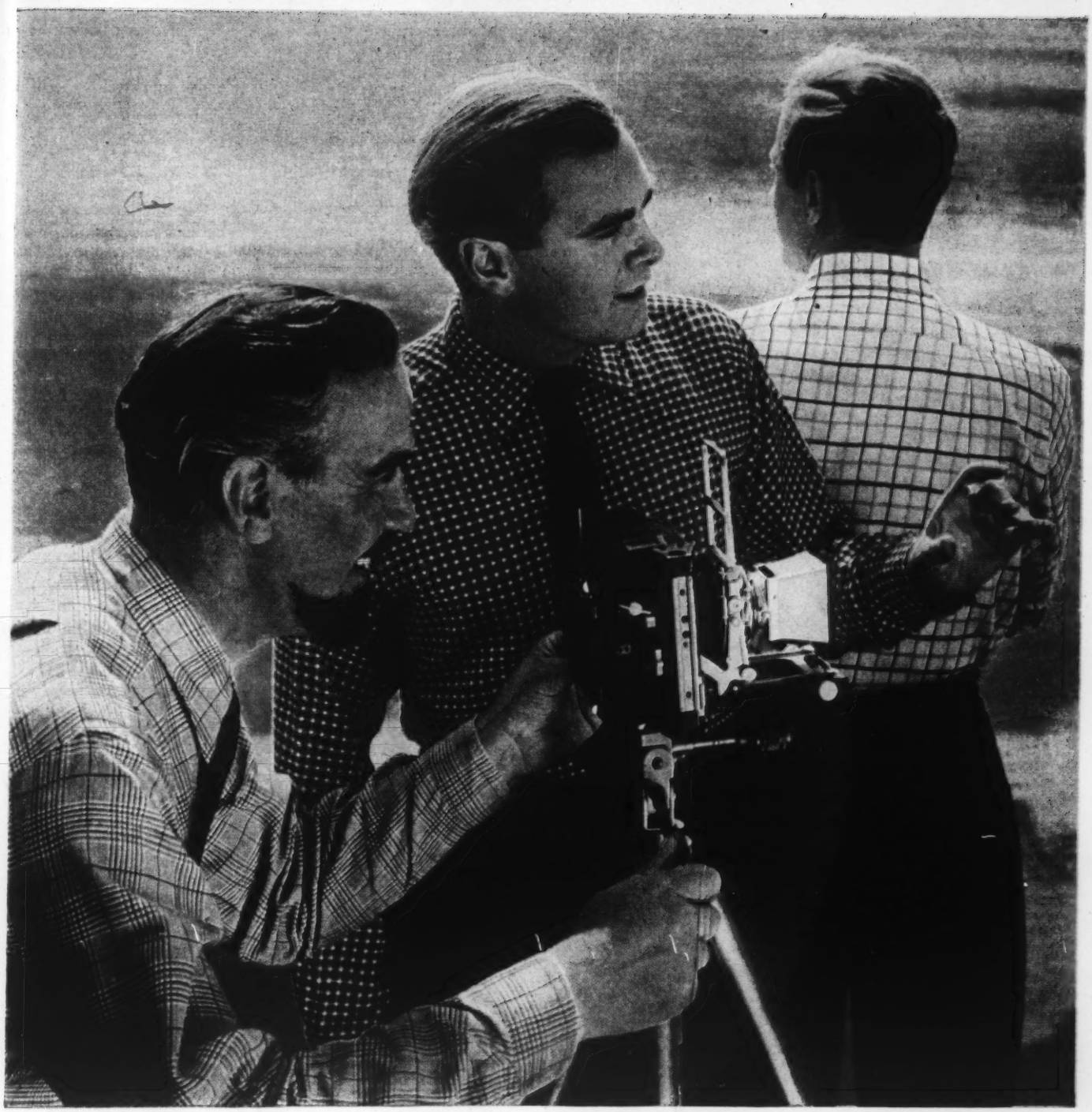

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# Films

## *They Simply Fade Away*

By Mary Lowrey Ross

THE PREDICAMENT of U.S. Army generals who can't pass their aptitude tests in civil life is a rather special one, with a limited command of sympathy. After all, they have their top-level pensions and can always write their memoirs. In fact, from the peace-loving point of view, the unemployed general is the good general and his plight is hardly substantial enough for musical-comedy plot—though, Heaven knows, substance is the last prerequisite for works of this type.

However, the producers of *White Christmas* decided to let us in on the woes of an out-of-work general whose military world has moved on without him. Though a popular and able officer, he is a poor hand at investment and puts all his savings into an elaborate ski-lodge perpetually bathed in Technicolored sunshine. The Army won't take him back and he is sitting about sadly waiting for the foreclosure of the mortgage when two loyal GIs turn up, accompanied by their girl-friends. Luckily for the general, the GIs turn out to be Bing Crosby and Danny Kaye, while their girl friends are Vera Ellen and Rosemary Clooney. This is probably the best break any U.S. Army general has had since the African landing.

The quartet soon sets to work to rescue the general from his magnificent fox-hole, and before the picture is over they have not only thrown together a smash-hit musical show and assembled a sell-out first night audience, but brought down a twelve-inch snowfall which settles peacefully to the strains of Irving Berlin's *White Christmas.* It's all done in VistaVision, which is Paramount's answer to Cinemascope and practically indistinguishable from it. The figures are gigantic, the detail is bright and minute and the voices still show a tendency to stray off the screen and mix disembodied with the audience.

Bing Crosby loafs agreeably through the Irving Berlin songs and Vera Ellen is nimble and gay. Rosemary Clooney, usually a cheerful girl, is hampered to some extent by a role that involves carrying on a high-minded grievance through most of the final sequences, but she lines out her songs very pleasantly. The talents of Danny Kaye are swallowed up to a large extent in plot and television. They come to life during his choreography song, in which he clowns through a ballet sequence with more grace and ease than most ballerinas can exhibit in straight performance. But Danny is strictly a solo performer and the responsibilities of routine plot development slow his style and weigh his spirit. All he needs for his best inspiration is a thread-line of continuity, and the finer the thread, the livelier the inspiration.

*Paramount*

*ROSEMARY CLOONEY and Bing Crosby: Pleasant and agreeable in Paramount's answer to Cinemascope.*

DIRECTOR HITCHCOCK seems to be working on the theory that if you give your camera enough rope it will hang itself. Whether the notion is valid or not, he is sticking to it doggedly, and in his latest film, *Rear Window,* the Hitchcock lens is never allowed to stray any further than the hero's window-sill.

The window in this case looks out on a Greenwich Village apartment court, and since the hero (James Stewart) is temporarily immobilized with a broken leg, he whiles away his time by observing the behavior of his neighbors, a peculiar lot even by Greenwich Village standards. They include a plump sculptress, dreadful in shorts and busy on an even more dreadful clay abstraction; a lady who arranges and conducts elaborate dinner-parties for an imaginary guest; a dog lover who has rigged up an outside elevator for her pet; a composer whose cocktail parties are even noisier and more incoherent than his compositions; and of course, the murderer. The only normal people are a pair of newly-weds. They pull down the blinds, but nobody else bothers, not even the murderer who placidly examines his knives and cleavers in the full light from the window. (This looks like an off-side commentary on the Hollywood point of view that murder is far more respectable than sex.)

*Rear Window* takes an unusually long time in getting underway and there were moments during the hero's observations when one felt he might have had a more interesting time playing solitaire on his window sill. Once his interest narrows down to the behavior of the salesman whose invalid wife has vanished, the picture takes on excitement and tension and there is a rousing ending in the best Hitchcock style.

The cast includes Grace Kelly as a fashion stylist in love with the window-gazer, Thelma Ritter as a visiting nurse, and Wendell Corey as a detective with all the right professional angles and all the wrong answers. James Stewart manages to shed most of his more unmannered mannerisms. Wendell Corey is agreeably obtuse. Thelma Ritter is funny. Grace Kelly is as well dressed as a stylist ought to be.

*Betrayed* presents Clark Gable, Victor Mature and Lana Turner all up to their ears in World War II underground intrigue. Clark Gable first turns up as a vegetable peddler in Holland, but presently he is whisked over to England and given full credentials as a member of the British Intelligence. He pauses just long enough to pick up Lana Turner and brief her for service abroad. Then he hustles back to Holland while Lana follows by parachute. In Holland Lana operates as an underground agent disguised as a spectacled school-teacher. This fools everybody, including Victor Mature, a local operator distinguished by a floating scarf and a sudden laugh that almost jars one's fillings loose. Everything gets terribly confused at this point and for a while it looks as though Lana, Laughing Boy Mature and even Clark Gable himself may be flirting with the central powers. The only people you can be sure of are the Nazi officers who wear monocles as identifying insignia.

Clark Gable remains depressingly glum throughout the whole thing, though not as depressing as Victor Mature, who is unbearably gay. Lana is not only beautiful but has absolute pitch and twenty-twenty vision in spite of the disguising spectacles. Her efforts both on the screen and in behalf of the allies amount to as little as possible.

# *Princely Refreshment*

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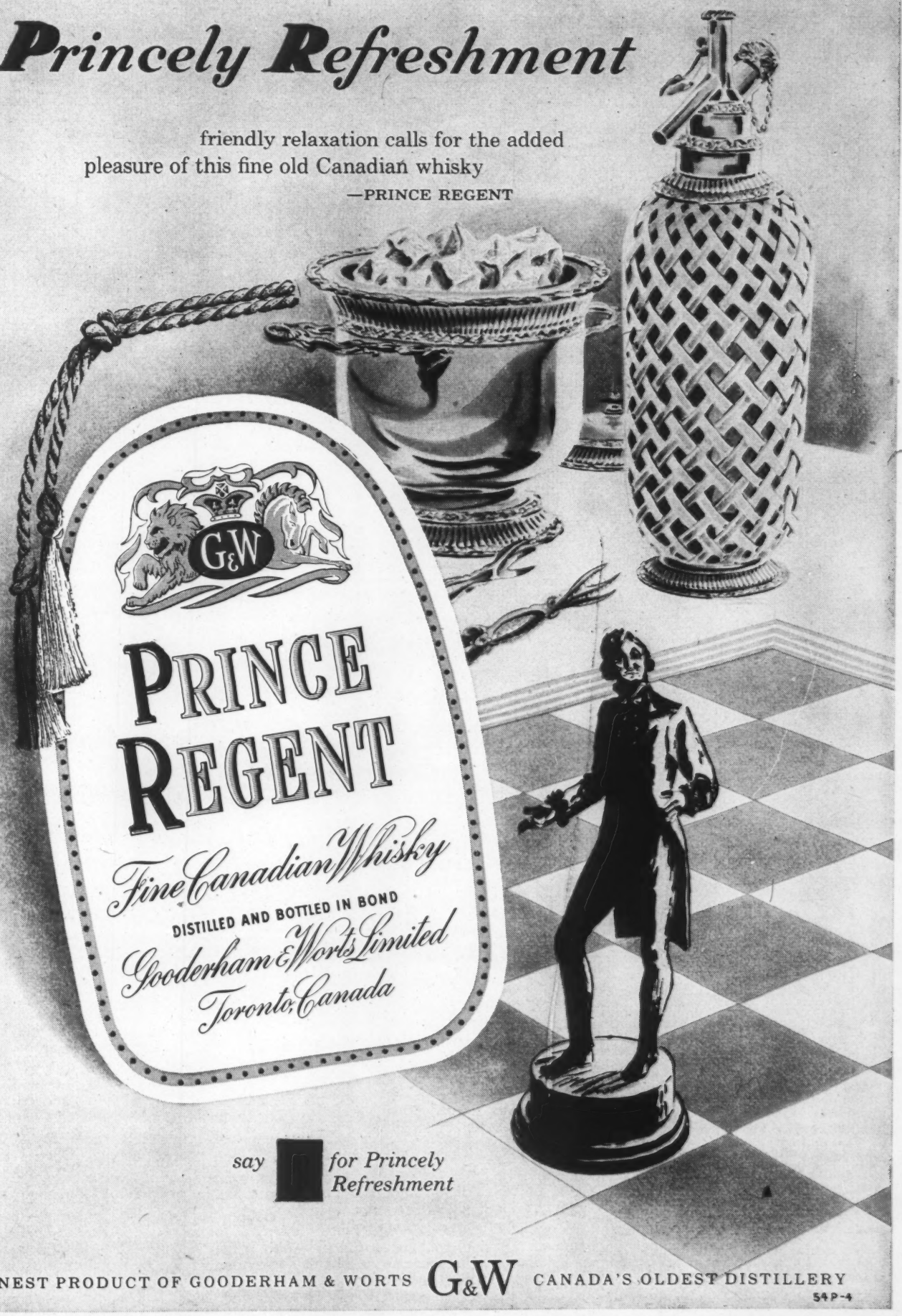


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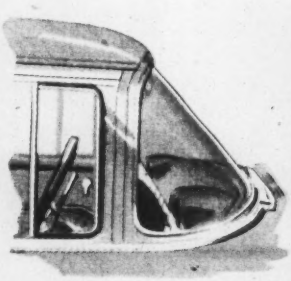

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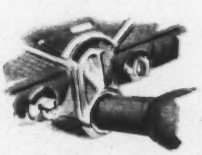
New Chevrolet steers with ball bearing ease, thanks to new, friction-cutting Ball-Race Steering. New Pivot-Type Brake and Clutch Pedals swing down at a touch of your toe.



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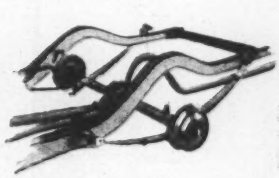

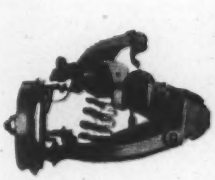

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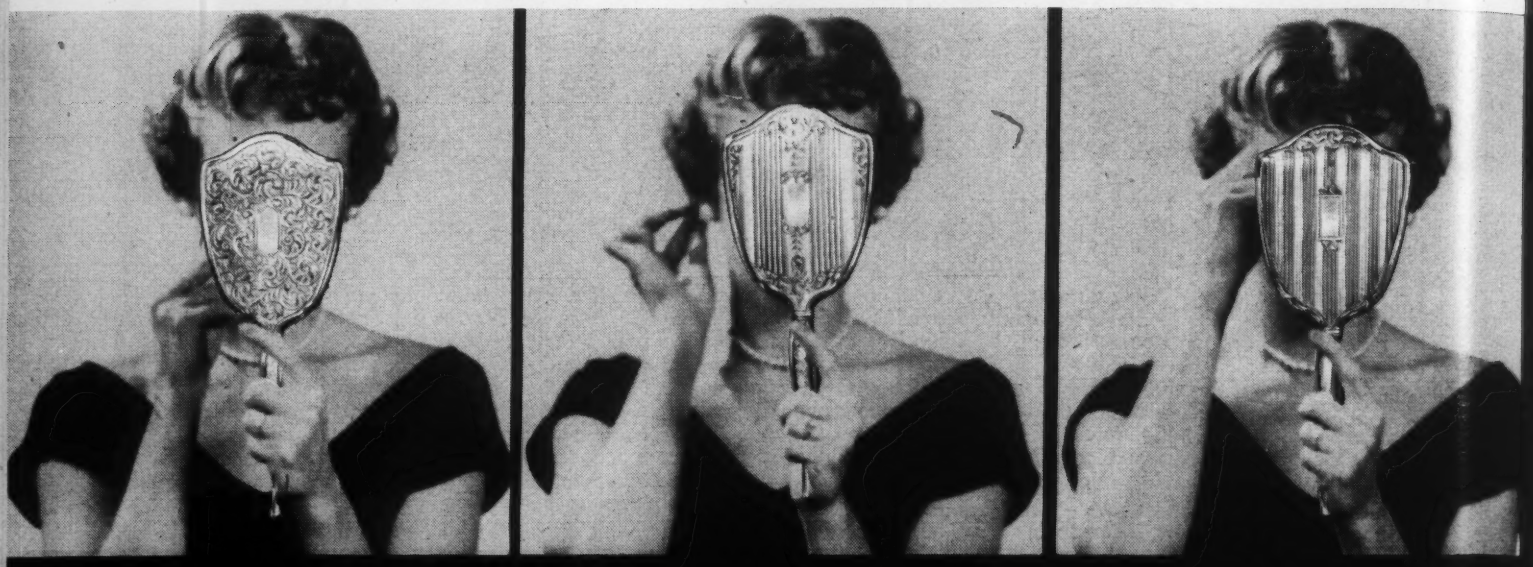

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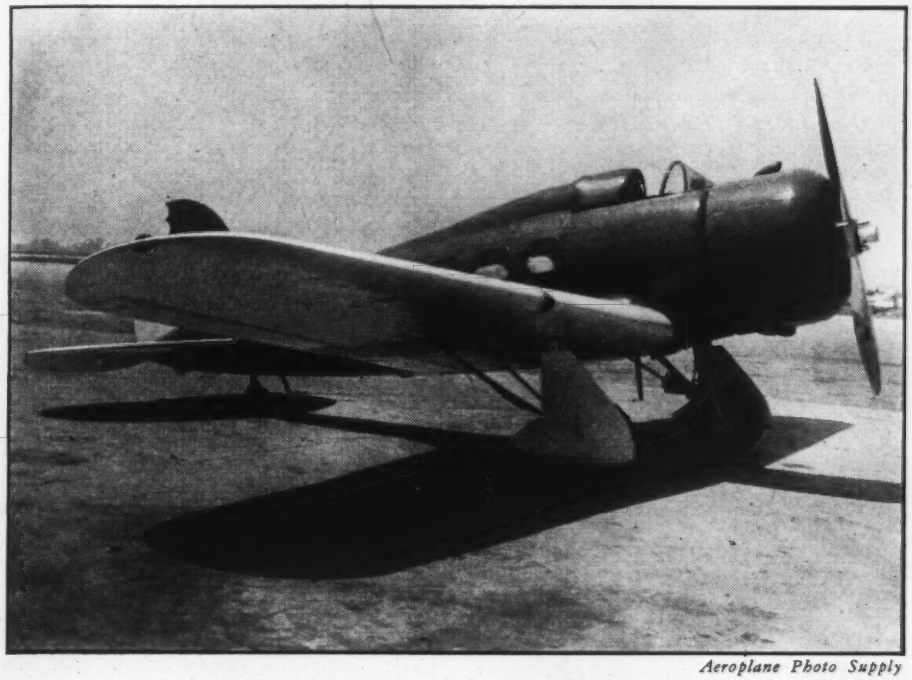


*Aeroplane Photo Supply*

*WE WERE fascinated by the Lockheed Orion with its retractable undercarriage.*

# *Slide Rule: The First Year of a New Industry*

By NEVIL SHUTE: PART VIII

AT THE FIRST board meeting we amended the prospectus to say that we would proceed upon a minimum subscription of five thousand pounds, and sent out letters to our few applicants for shares to ask if they would play upon that basis. I must have had this proposal all cut and dried before the board meeting because at the same meeting we resolved to rent one-half of an empty bus garage in Piccadilly, near the centre of the city of York. The first board meeting then dispersed having laughingly refused to accept defeat, and Airspeed, Ltd. started operations upon a capital of £5,195 and a tentative order for £10,000 worth of aircraft. Tiltman and I were appointed joint managing directors, and Laing's appointment as works manager was confirmed.

There was no time to be lost, for our days were numbered till the capital ran out. We rented a larger office for a drawing office and Tiltman got in one or two draughtsmen. It was to be a month or so before we could get possession of the bus garage, so we started one woodworker on components of the sailplane in a local joiner's shop. Within ten days we had rented a small sales room on a weekly basis and set up woodworkers' benches in it, and in these tiny premises the parts for a batch of three sailplanes went into production. In that time of depression it was not very difficult to get aircraft woodworkers and by the time we moved into the bus garage we had six or seven men working on the bench.

We typed all our own letters, of course, on our own machines, for we had no money for a typist. When we moved into the bus garage we built a little office about eight feet square and a store of about the same size next to it, and in the office Laing and I had our desks while Tiltman worked in his drawing office half a mile away. Construction of the first glider was well advanced by the middle of July, and about that time Cobham gave us his firm order for the two joyriding aeroplanes.

These were to be quite large aircraft for that time. They were to carry a pilot and ten passengers in and out of small fields. Speed was immaterial and the endurance in the air could be two or three hours only, but economy in operation was important and it was essential that each passenger should have a good view. Tiltman produced a biplane design for this machine, which we christened the Ferry, with three de Havilland Gipsy engines, which fulfilled all the requirements.

I think the first sailplane must have flown in August, 1931. We had built a trailer to convey it in, in the dismantled state, and we had bought a very old Buick car for twenty-five pounds to tow this trailer. We took the machine from York to Sherburn-in-Elmet aerodrome for its initial trials, and there we towed it up with the car and a long length of steel cable, myself at the controls.

It was essential to get publicity and results with this machine, because our capital was fast running out. I had myself no experience of soaring flight nor had Laing; we therefore had to go outside the company for a pilot. There was a young German glider pilot in England at that time, called Magersuppe, who had come over to demonstrate soaring flight at the expense of one or two clubs. I got in touch with him, and he came up to Yorkshire with a German friend, Haak.

We found a site at a place called Ingleby Greenhow in the Cleveland Hills, and here, soaring above the heather-covered moors, Magersuppe had no difficulty in capturing the British gliding records for altitude and distance.

I forget what these records were; they were very modest and were soon to be broken as the sport of soaring flight developed in England.

That finished our trials with the Tern, and we did no more with sailplanes. The machine had served its purpose and had proved that we could build something quickly that would fly well. I do not think that any of us expected to make much money out of building sailplanes; in fact the three machines were a dead loss.

The result of the Tern flights, however, was that shareholders started to appear. A trickle of outside applications for a few shares each began to come in and were eagerly grabbed.

WE WORKED fast in the autumn of 1931. I had finished writing *Lonely Road* in the early summer and packed it off to Watt, who secured American publication for the book with William Morrow and Company, Inc., who have been my friends and publishers ever since. Thereafter I gave up writing novels and wrote nothing more for five years. Work was too strenuous in Airspeed, Ltd.; I had encouraged shareholders to trust their money to us and it was up to me to see that their money was not lost. It did not seem fair to them to be doing another job in the evenings; if the venture were to fail it must not be said that it failed for any lack of effort on my part. Another compulsion was to grow as the swift months went by. In 1932 and 1933 there was a great deal of unemployment in England, but our working hands grew steadily in number. There was a balcony above the stores where we stored lumber, and sometimes when things were very bad financially and I could see no avenue to raise the next week's wages, I used to go up there and look down at the fifty or sixty men working on the floor below me, and reflect that if I failed to pull the

rabbit out of the hat within the next few days all those men would be without a job and on the dole.

By the beginning of December the design work upon the Ferry was tailing off, so well and quickly had Tiltman done his job, and construction of the first machine was coming on well in the shop. It became important to decide what we should do next. The Ferry was a specialized machine got out to suit Cobham's requirements. It was quite likely that we could sell a few of them to other operators for use on routes where speed was unimportant, and with its ability to land in any field it was perhaps the safest ten-passenger machine produced at that time. Experience, however, has taught me one sad fact—that you can't sell safety.

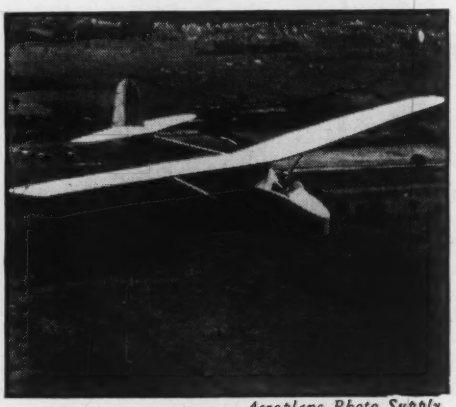
It seemed to us that the next thing for the company to do was to design a machine for the commercial market which would be much faster than the Ferry, and a good deal cheaper. Already there were signs that the private-owner market was becoming satisfied, in England at any rate. The prospect was that numbers of small airlines would begin operations in the next few years, in England and overseas. Such infant airlines would not have much money and would not require, at first, machines carrying more than four or five passengers and the pilot. The aircraft must be faster than the normal run of civil aircraft at that time but must be capable of operation out of small grass aerodromes; runways were still unknown.

This specification was discussed at length between Cobham, Tiltman, and myself, and Cobham indicated that it was just possible he might be able to produce an order for the first of the new type, as he had with the Ferry. In the drawing office Tiltman and I got down to the consideration of designs. We had already arrived at the conception of a clean, low-wing monoplane six-seater powered with a Lynx radial engine, when a copy of *The Aeroplane* came out showing a very early, rather indistinct picture of the new Lockheed Orion monoplane produced in America, with its retractable undercarriage housed into the wing in flight.

Various pundits had pronounced against the retractable undercarriage on the grounds that the added weight and complexity of the device would not be justified by the saving in air resistance, and at the low cruising speeds then in vogue this might well have been true. We were contemplating a big step up in cruising speed, however, and we were fascinated by this picture of the Lockheed, showing that in America this thing had really been achieved. There was no future for us in playing safe. We decided to incorporate a retractable undercarriage, hydraulically operated, in the new design.

The first Ferry was finished at the end of March and had to be transported to Sherburn-in-Elmet aerodrome for flight trials. Its transport was a bit of a problem. To take it there in bits upon a truck and assemble it over there for flight would have meant weeks of very costly and inefficient work in somewhat primitive surroundings. We decided to tow it there along the road on its own wheels, less the extension planes. Being a three-engined machine it had a span of sixteen feet in this condition, which meant that it had to be moved in the middle of the night with a special police escort. We got as far as Tadcaster by two in the morning, and met the rudder of the *Berengaria* coming the other way.

The success of the Ferry, following on the little success that we had had with the Tern sailplane, acted as a tonic to the company. The Ferry was a sizable aircraft for those days, and the other firms in the aircraft industry began to take note of our doings. Within the company we began to make plans for establishing the concern on a more permanent basis. Clearly if we were to go on building aeroplanes we should have to move from the bus garage in York to some location on an aerodrome, and I began to visit various cities in England that had set up municipal aerodromes to ascertain what help they would give us if we were to move the company to their aerodrome.



*Aeroplane Photo Supply*

*THE SAILPLANE proved we could build something that would fly well.*

By May the overdraft had risen to £5,303. Cobham was paying for his aircraft at the rate of £400 a week from the profits of National Aviation Day, Ltd., but these payments were swallowed up as soon as they came in by the ever increasing costs of the company as we built up two more Ferries as a speculation and proceeded with the design of the monoplane six-seater, soon to be christened the Courier.

GRADUALLY I was eliminating all the towns one by one, and by July our choice had fallen upon Portsmouth for the permanent establishment of the company.

Portsmouth had everything to offer us. It had a new municipal aerodrome upon the outskirts of the town, immediately adjacent to good seaplane water in Langstone Harbour. At that time the flying boat was in the ascendant and most of the services of Imperial Airways were about to turn to operation by flying boats. There was a proposal to develop Langstone Harbour as a great terminal flying boat base for services throughout the Commonwealth. Portsmouth was a town with a good reserve of engineering labour normally working in the dockyard. Moreover, Portsmouth was anxious to have us there.

The negotiations with the Portsmouth Corporation were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in July; I think the terms that they gave us deserve a record as a model of the sort of encouragement that can be given by an enterprising city to an infant industry. They would build us a factory building on the aerodrome to our own requirements, only stipulating that it should be capable of being used as a hangar if our company were to fail. This building, about fourteen thousand square feet in floor area, would cost about £4,000; the Corporation wanted a down payment of £1,000 and the balance on hire purchase spread over ten years with 5 per cent interest on the outstanding loan. For the use of the aerodrome we would pay a rent of 1 per cent of our sales turnover up to a turnover of £60,000, ½ per cent from £60,000 to £200,000, and ¼ per cent thereafter. In addition there was a rental of, I think, £50 per acre for the land we occupied. These were generous terms, which resulted in the establishment of a very considerable industry on Portsmouth aerodrome.

In August the order for the Courier was confirmed by Cobham, the move to Portsmouth was definitely decided on as soon as the factory could be built, and further bank guarantees were entered into by Lord Grimthorpe and Hewitt. An extra shareholding was taken up by Sir Alan Cobham.

That autumn, as Cobham had forecast, some interest began to awaken in the formation of small private airlines in the British Isles. It came not from the private owners of aeroplanes, as we had thought it would, but from the bus operators. In England the late Mr. Hillman was beginning to consider an airline to Paris from his elementary aerodrome at Romford, and in Scotland Mr. John Sword was making plans for a network of lines joining up Glasgow with Belfast, Edinburgh, Inverness, and the Western Islands.

We sold the fourth Ferry, quite unexpectedly, one day to Mr. Sword, who had expertly concealed the fact that he wanted another. He made us take his 6½-litre Bentley in for seven hundred pounds as part of the price of the fourth Ferry; in his first affluence he had bought a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

# *Put KENWOOD comfort and colour in your home...*

WHETHER you're furnishing an extra bedroom or a completely new home, be sure to choose KENWOOD—the *all-wool* blankets—for your beds.

For generations, value-wise Canadian women have selected our Kenwoods for warmth without weight, for long wear, and for gorgeous washable colours. Today, more than ever, Kenwood is your best buy—*for no other fibre has the warmth-retaining properties of* ALL-WOOL—as provided in the fluffy depths of a Kenwood blanket.

For yourself and for gifts—*at a price you can afford*—buy KENWOODS, *the all-wool blankets!* Made in Canada by KENWOOD MILLS LIMITED, Arnprior, Ontario.

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*All-Wool*
BLANKETS

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WOOL PRODUCTS

IT IS NOT A KENWOOD WITHOUT THIS LABEL

*Illustrated* — Pontiac "Laurentian" Sport Coupe

# *Pontiac for '55*

## *all-new from the ground up!*

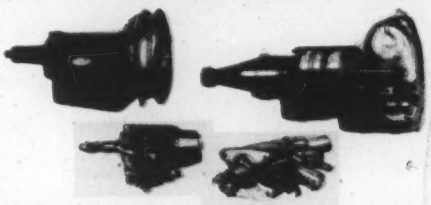
**Yes, we actually started with the tires when we designed the '55 Pontiac! New tubeless tires to form the basis for Pontiac's unbelievable "4-Way Balanced Ride" . . . tubeless tires; amazing new front and rear suspensions; completely new chassis and frame.**

**And we worked our way up from here to make *everything* about this, the greatest Pontiac in a long history of great cars, new in every way. Pictures cannot show you the most outstanding styling achievement ever to grace Canadian roads, nor can words describe the engineering triumph of Pontiac's new engines.**

**We invite you to see for yourself, now, the new heights of beauty to which Pontiac has soared . . . to sense for yourself performance and comfort so far ahead as to leave all other cars behind. Why not go to your Pontiac dealer today?**

## 2 *NEW* Valve-in-head V8s and a "BIG 6"

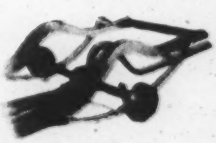
"Strato-Streak" at 180 horsepower . . . "Strato-Flash" at 162 horsepower . . . "Big Six" at 145 horsepower . . . flash-ing, dependable, power in every Pontiac with these complete new engines.



## *NEW* 4 Great Transmissions

Take your choice! Improved Dual-Range Hydra-Matic . . . Super-Smooth Powerglide . . . Improved Syncro-mesh . . . PLUS ALL-NEW Multi-Range OVERDRIVE.

## *NEW* Suspension 4-way Balanced Ride

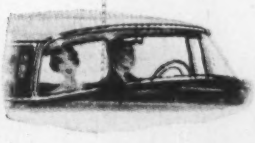


All new front suspension... all new Wide-Stance rear suspension . . . all new tube-less tires (standard on all models) . . . all new, lower chassis . . . the newest all-round experience in road-hugging driving!

## *NEW* Luxurious Appointments

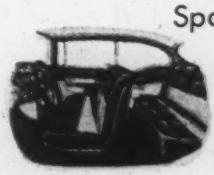
So many we couldn't possibly tell you about them all! Count them on the new Pontiacs, now at your local dealer's. You'll find every detail is designed with your pleasure in mind!

## *NEW* Panoramic Windshields



Talk about vision! Here's that wide-open, breathtaking fender-to-fender view you've seen only on high-priced cars. It's yours with Pontiac . . . and Body by Fisher.

## *NEW* Glamoramic Interiors and Sparkling *NEW* Colors

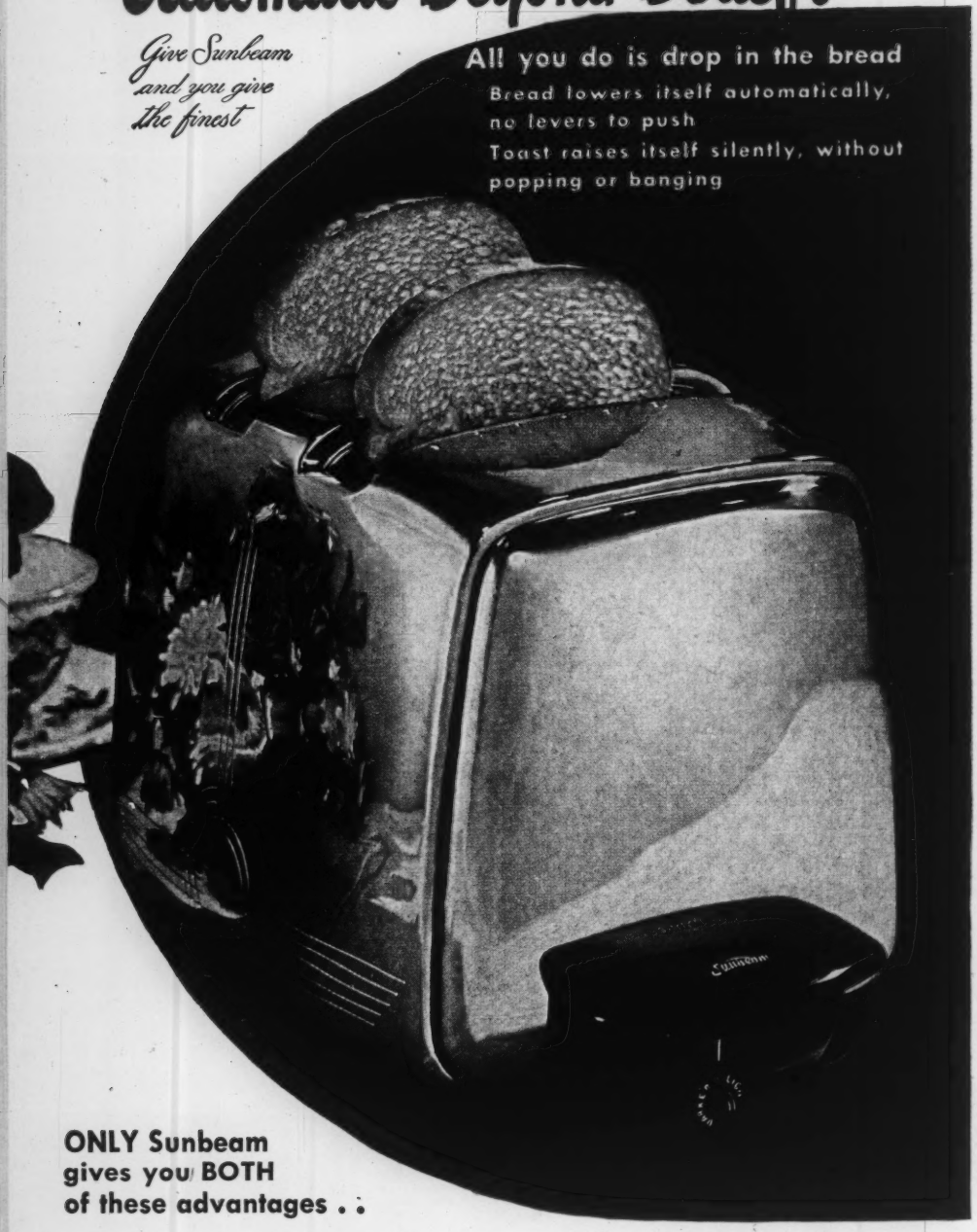


You have a choice of over 100 different color combinations with Pontiac! Nowhere can you get such rich beauty . . . such luxury . . . such style! Here are fashions you'll love to live with . . .

Only the Sunbeam toasts with RADIANT CONTROL Automatic Beyond Belief!

Give Sunbeam and you give the finest

All you do is drop in the bread
Bread lowers itself automatically, no levers to push
Toast raises itself silently, without popping or banging



ONLY Sunbeam gives you BOTH of these advantages . .

- RADIANT CONTROL that "adjusts itself" automatically to every kind of bread, rye or white, moist or dry. You can even reheat a piece of toast without burning.
- COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC OPERATION. Bread lowers itself automatically without a motor—no levers to push. Toast raises itself silently—no popping or banging.

Only Sunbeam has patented RADIANT CONTROL
The toasting is always the same no matter what kind of bread you use.

You can take slices directly from the refrigerator and Sunbeam RADIANT CONTROL will toast them a little longer than if they are from the breadbox. If the slices are thin it toasts them quicker than thicker slices. COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC operation and RADIANT CONTROL that regulates the toasting automatically, depending on the bread. See it at your dealer's.

SUNBEAM CORPORATION (CANADA) LIMITED, TORONTO 9, CANADA

Famous for Sunbeam MIXMASTER, IRONMASTER, COFFEEMASTER, SHAVEMASTER, etc.

## *Slide Rule*

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28

fleet of seven very expensive motor car but he was now coming to the view that a wise man could do with rather fewer vehicles. I drove this magnificent thing from Ayr to London to sell it, the best car that I have ever driven or am ever likely to drive, but in the depression there was no sale for a car like that and we could not afford to keep it till the times improved. I think we only got about four hundred pounds for it; even at that price we could none of us afford to buy it in for our own use.

The company's accounts for the first year of working showed a loss, the first of many. I forget the amount of this loss, but I know that it was reached after capitalizing everything that could possibly be capitalized in the accounts so that the true position of the company was a good deal worse than the stated loss. This result was no surprise to anybody; on the other side was the considerable degree of technical success that had already been achieved. I do not remember that anybody was particularly depressed, though by the end of the year 1932 the position of the company was serious. The issued share capital by that time was £11,800, and the overdraft about £6,000; for the first time we were getting behind in paying the monthly trade invoices.

It must have been about this time that I began to defer paying our own monthly salaries, too—a default that was to occur a number of times within the next two years. It did not seem to me quite fair to defer paying our bills for materials and yet to take our salaries in full on the first of each month; if any creditor turned nasty and threatened us with a writ it would add strength to the position if one could say, "Look, old boy, I'm in this as well as you. If we go into liquidation you and I are both in the same boat. We're both creditors."

*This is the eighth of nine excerpts from "Slide Rule: The Autobiography of an Engineer" by Nevil Shute, Copyright 1954 by Nevil Shute. Published by William Morrow and Company, Inc. and George J. McLeod Limited, Toronto. The last instalment will appear in next week's issue.*

•

## *For English Un"de"filed*

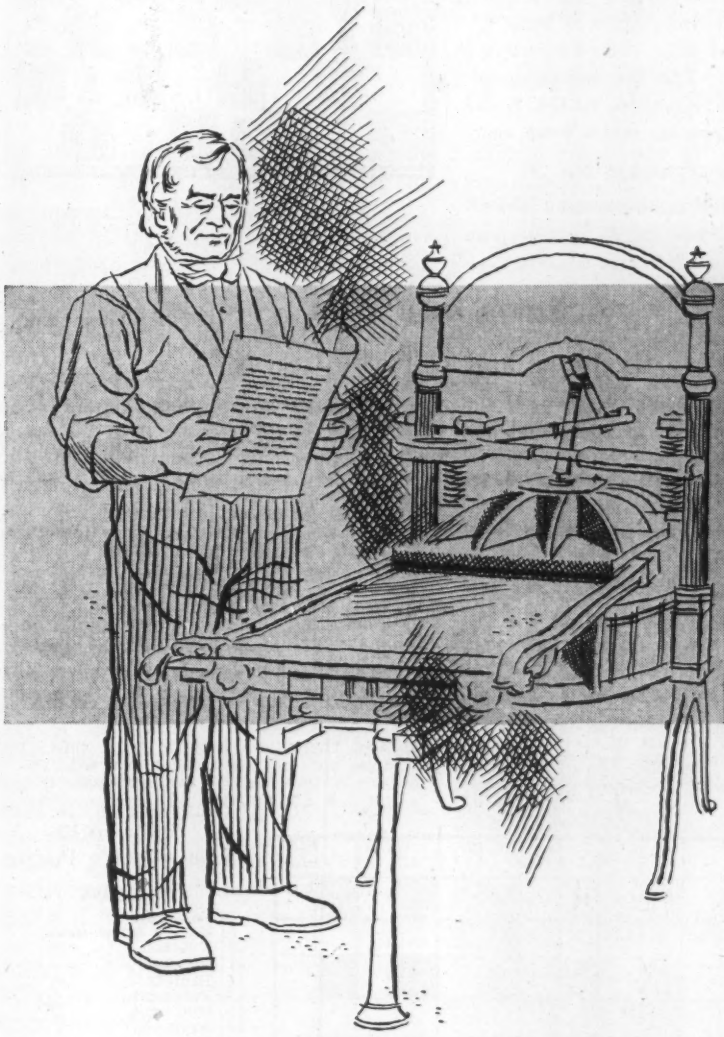
O writers whose jargon "dewaters" the fen,
"Dehorses" the farm, then "defeathers" its birds,
"Detraffics" a street, uses ice to "deheat"
Could you not all such monsters despeal and depen,
And dedefile English, deusing de-words?

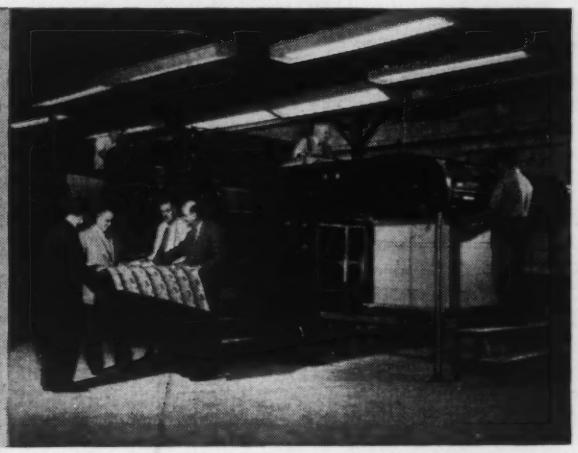
D. KERMODE PARR

*Saturday Night*

# *the press that printed the way to rebellion*

The cast-iron "Washington" press on which William Lyon Mackenzie printed the "Colonial Advocate" was one of the earliest to be set up in York, the new capital of Upper Canada. Embodying an iron lever in place of the old-fashioned screw, it was advertised as "combining elegance in design with neatness and despatch in execution". It was damaged when the "young Tories" raided Mackenzie's shop and threw his types into the Bay. It was smashed again in the Rebellion of 1837, which it had helped to foment. But it survived the ordeal and "literally printed the way to political freedom" in Upper Canada.





A far cry from Mackenzie's press but carrying on the tradition of printing as a keystone of progress, is this modern press, recently installed in one of Canada's largest printing and lithographing organizations. The first 76-inch two-color Harris-Seybold Offset press in Canada, it is capable of handling five thousand 52 x 76-inch sheets of paper an hour.

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Certificate of Registry No. C-1528 has been issued authorizing the Union Reinsurance Company of Zurich, Switzerland, to transact in Canada the business of Personal Accident Insurance, provided in connection with a policy of automobile insurance insuring against liability for bodily injuries, limited to expenses incurred arising from bodily injuries suffered by driver and passengers and resulting from the ownership or operation of an automobile, Automobile Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance and Public Liability Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only.

Johns-Manville
Corporation
DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors declared a dividend of 75c. per share on the Common Stock, and, in addition thereto, a year-end dividend of $1.25 on the Common Stock, both payable December 9, 1954 to holders of record November 29, 1954.

ROGER HACKNEY, Treasurer

# *Chess Problem*

## By "Centaur"

MULTIPLE UNPINNING of a single white piece in two-movers had much attention in *Good Companions* days. In the matter of maximums for the white Queen, five unpins have been achieved both diagonally and laterally, and we give a remarkable diagonal example by the noted Manitoba composer, J. E. Funk:

White: K on QR1; Q on Q4; Rs on QB1 and K4; Bs on QB8 and KB2; Kts on QR6 and QB2; Ps on QB7, K6 and KB5. Black: K on QKt4; Q on KR2; Rs on QR6 and K6; Bs on KKt1 and KR1; Kt on KKt5; Ps on QR4, QR5, QR7, QKt3, KB2 and KKt3. Mate in two.

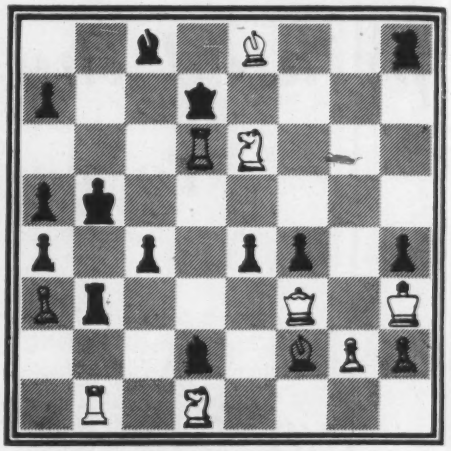
Key-move 1.P-K7, threatening 2.P-K8(Q) mate. The five unpinning defenses are QR-B6, KR-QB6, Kt-K4, Kt-B3 and P-B3, with separate mates from each.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 93.

Key-move 1.B-R6, threatening 2.PxR mate. If R-Kt5; 2.Q-B7 mate. If KR-QB5; 2.Q-K6 mate. If R-K5; 2.Q-B5 mate.

This is an example of withdrawal unpins of the white Q, combined with black interference.

PROBLEM NO. 94, by Alain White.



White mates in two.

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# *Starts and Fits*

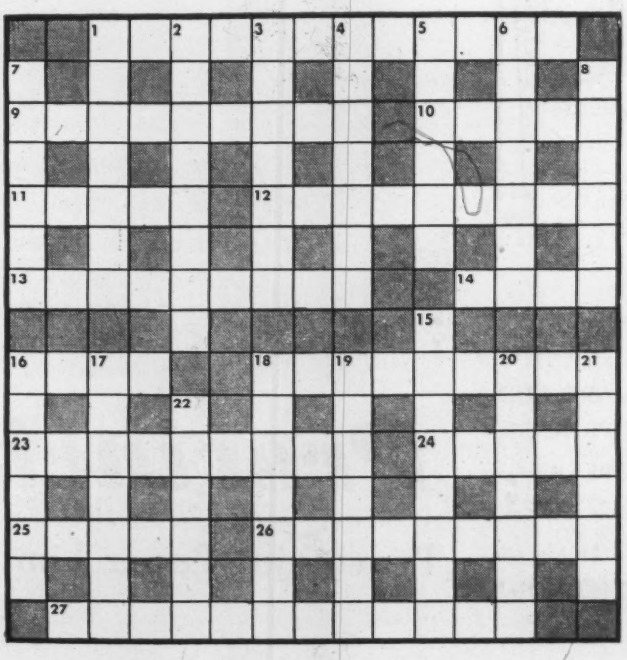
## By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

**ACROSS**

1. Not a phony master of ceremonies getting cute. (3,4,5)
9. Win or William? (9)
10. Knight of artists. Though past 50 her aura is still intact. (5)
11. To be of use in travail. (5)
12. A condition of being lowered to a lower floor? (9)
13. Excess profits? (9)
14. One born out of wedlock shouldn't have bad surroundings. (4)
16. How I got out of Persia! (4)
18. Meet Monte Cristo inside. (9)
23. Not 1 across! (9)
24. The unarmed can't keep a watch on it. (5)
25. Orpheus sang to one of these. (5)
26. He's in again. (9)
27. A recent hit dramatized the death of one who practised the art of it (12)

**DOWN**

1. A gent on different diet should remove this (7).
2. It unites liberty and fraternity in France. (8)
3. Helped to identify a wild mare on the Ark. (7)
4. The riata twirls inside more of the same thing. (7)
5. Of legs of cows? (6)
6. The rich have at last done something which should bring a return. (7)
7. 8vo. (6)
8. Backing 14? We'll raise you two! (6)
15. With this, one hasn't the time, it would seem. (8)
16. A product of dripping? It all depends! (6)
17. Song from "Naughty Marietta". (7)
18. Did it gripe ma? She's Wilde about it! (7)
19. Business interest? (7)
20. And there's no wick to trim, pal! (3-4)
21. How you do get around, old top! (6)
22. You'd look below average, too, if you were a Zorosstrian! (6)



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

**ACROSS**

1. Paternal
5. 25. An open mind
10. Twirled
11. Adonais
12. Inmate
13. Parental
15. Redwood
16. Amperes
19. Hearsay
21. Corncob
23. Anagrams
26. Bilbao
28. Milkman
29. Epigram
30. Tudors
31. Prenatal

**DOWN**

1. Patriarch
2. Trimmed
3. Relations
4. Adds
6. Noose
7. Platter
8. Nasal
9. Papa
14. Eddy
16. Arcs
17. Partition
18. Subnormal
20. Availed
22. Cabaret
23. Admit
24. Rumor
25. See 5
27. Rear

(342)

# Business

# *Trade Policies for Growth In a Changing Economy*

By W. F. HOLDING

DURING THE FIRST HALF of the twentieth century, practically no sphere of human activity has been left untouched by the radical changes that have occurred in methods of communication, of transportation, of construction and destruction, and in the many services incidental to the health, comfort and happiness of mankind.

Private enterprise in Canada has recognized the need to modernize its production equipment and management techniques to meet changing conditions, and, that they have been successful to a high degree, will be apparent from the industrial progress that has been made in the country during this period.

A young country, rich in natural resources, will, in the initial stages of its development, require to finance its future growth by the export of the natural products of the country in their most undeveloped form, accepting in exchange from industrially developed nations, quantities of manufactured goods. Basically, this policy is dictated by the need to employ the limited man-power of the young country in channels that will produce a living for them with the least investment in capital equipment. In other words, it is necessary to liquidate a portion of the capital wealth, (in the form of furs, pulpwood, ore, etc.), to pay for manufactured goods needed for current consumption and to pay for the capital equipment required for future development.

Agriculture will be a major activity to provide food for the inhabitants; if the land proves to be fertile, surplus agricultural production can be exported to help pay for necessary imports. This might be described as the colonial stage in the development of a new nation. In a country abounding in natural resources, the temptation to continue indefinitely trading them for manufactured products of other countries is indeed very great. The colonial status can be very comfortable for men of little ambition. And we in Canada have always had plenty of encouragement from more fully developed countries, to remain in the colonial status, so as to provide a market for their manufactured goods.

It will have to be recognized that policies advantageous to the maintenance of a semi-colonial status will not encourage a country's growth to anything like its potential. A young country, like a young child, can develop only by learning to do things for itself. Certainly, you can dress little Johnny faster and better than he can do it himself, but, unless you want him to be dependent all his life, you will for a time put up with a slower and less expert job. In the interim, you will protect him against the actions of misguided adults who are interested in keeping him dependent.

*Who's Who in Canada*

*MR. HOLDING is President and Managing Director of General Steel Wares Limited.*

More through circumstances created by World War II and by the world shortage of manufactured civilian goods in the immediate post-war period, than by recognition of needed changes in our economic policies, Canada has been learning to do things for itself, and, through the expansion of its manufacturing activities, has increased its labor force to the point where it now exceeds that of agriculture and the extractive industries combined.

The statement that Canada's prosperity depends on maintaining and increasing its international trade has been made so often that it is commonly accepted without analyzing the implications of the statement. I venture to say that there are few, if any, nations in the world today whose long-term prosperity, and the standard of living of its people, should be less dependent on international trade than Canada's.

The dependence on international trade which in fact does exist today stems from failure to understand that the only basic economic need for exports is to pay for what we are unable to produce for ourselves. We all will readily admit the vulnerability of Canada's economy, arising from our dependence on foreign markets for our excess production of agricultural and extractive products. But why do we not recognize that this vulnerability is not a good thing and that it can be lessened only by building up Canada's own population so as to absorb more of this produce at home? Do people think that this vulnerability is to be preferred, rather than take steps to build up the population?

And if increased population is to lessen this vulnerability, it certainly cannot be put to work producing the same goods which now make us so vulnerable, because this would only increase the amount of goods for which we are already having trouble finding foreign markets. It has been estimated that a dollar's worth of manufactured goods provides three times the labor that is used in producing a dollar's worth of agricultural and extractive products. Obviously, to be of any help in the situation, the additional population must find work manufacturing the kind of things that can be consumed in Canada. They must be employed in making the kinds of goods we are now importing. Each immigrant will, of course, consume not only some of the natural produce now exported, but will, in addition, consume some of these manufactured goods. His production should, however, exceed his own consumption. He must find a market in Canada for this production over and above his own consumption, and he can find this market readily only by displacing foreign goods that now come into Canada.

The statement that unemployment in 1954 has been due to the over-expansion of our manufacturing facilities will not

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bear up under investigation of the facts. Consider the position of two basic industries in which there is considerable unemployment today: textiles and household appliances. A few years ago, their factories were supplying 70 to 80 per cent of the requirements of the Canadian consumer. Today they are struggling to hold around 50 per cent of the market. Their output is shrinking and their profit margins are disappearing, due to the flooding of our markets with imports of cheap-labor merchandise and the distress-priced products of over-expanded foreign factories.

Actually, unemployment in manufacturing is due to importations into this country of merchandise that we are quite capable of producing ourselves, in factories already provided and equipped to produce it. These importations are permitted, even encouraged, under the erroneous theory that it is better to produce goods for export than to produce them for the domestic market.

So far as manufactured goods are concerned, it is unrealistic to expect Canadian manufacturers to seek export markets for their products displaced in the domestic market by imports. Distant fields may look green, but the pasture is undependable and most of them are surrounded by virtually impenetrable fences. As to extractive products, such as nickel, newsprint, zinc, uranium, etc., the United States and other countries are buying them from Canada simply because they can't do without them. As for our surplus production of wheat and other agricultural products, if our farmers are to maintain their present high standard of living, the only permanent solution to their problem would seem to be either to increase the home market for agricultural products through increasing employment in manufacturing, or to reduce agricultural production. The truth of this statement would become apparent more rapidly if existing artificial price props were removed.

Canada's future development and independence depend on the recognition of two basic economic principles:

1. Protection, in its trade connotation, is not a "bad" word. Tariffs are not a device of greedy manufacturers to make exorbitant profits at the expense of the Canadian consumer. They are a nation's means of protecting an important source of the nation's income—of protecting its standard of living, its independence, and the jobs of its workers.

2. Surplus production of any product over and above domestic requirements, whether of agricultural, extractive or manufactured goods, is desirable only to the extent needed to pay for domestic requirements of raw materials and merchandise not available from Canadian sources.

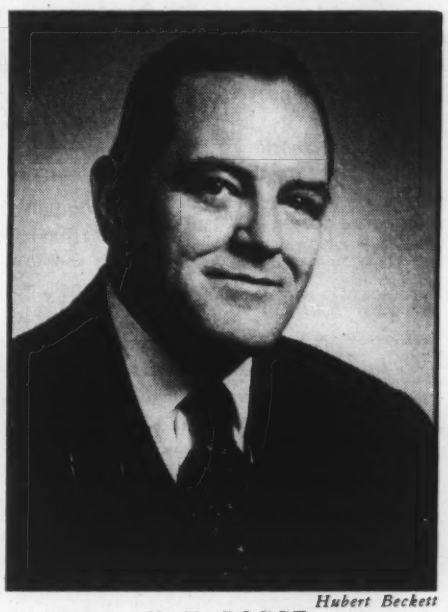
# Who's Who in Business

## *"For Outstanding Service"*

By John Irwin

SOON AFTER Herbert H. Rogge took charge of Canadian Westinghouse Company in 1950 to guide the company's multi-million dollar expansion program, an associate said "it became obvious that the president is a man of large ideas, and with a rare capacity to translate those ideas into action". Mr. Rogge set the stage — and pace — for Westinghouse operations for many years to come. The results have been highly stimulating.

A man of charm, with a substantial figure and clean-cut features, he has the ready humor and adaptability of those who have lived in many parts of the world. Born in Brooklyn, NY, in 1902, he graduated with a degree in electrical engineering from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. In 1920 he joined the Westinghouse Electric Corporation at Brooklyn as a supervisor of rates and later went to the New York Office as switchgear engineer.



*Hubert Beckett*

*H. H. ROGGE*

The company kept an eye on bright young men and his advance was rapid. In 1925 he became general engineer with the New York office and the following year was transferred to the Westinghouse Electric International Company, which handles exports.

His first assignment was to the Philippines. Later he moved deeper into the Far East to open new offices for the company in Malaya, Siam and the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia). He mastered several languages, including Malay, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish and French—all indispensable to the trade in those days. Mr. Rogge earnestly recommends service in foreign fields to young Canadians. "Such experience," he says, "proves extremely rewarding in later years, both culturally and economically."

Returning in 1929 to the New York office, he progressed until in 1936 he was appointed sales manager of all activities of Westinghouse International. He transferred back to the parent corporation at Pittsburgh headquarters in 1939 to head the new Agency and Specialties Division. In 1940, he was named manager of the Westinghouse office in Washington, DC.

He was closely associated with the war production program, to which, as one of the major electrical producers on the continent, Westinghouse made a tremendous contribution. The U.S. Navy awarded him a Certificate of Commendation "for outstanding service". His own company awarded him the "Order of Merit".

The zest for travel has never left him. His present duties take him across the continent and he is more than usually conversant with economic conditions in every part of Canada. He takes a leading part in the direction of the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association. He is also a director of the Bank of Toronto, and a member of the advisory committee of the Royal Trust Company of Montreal.

He also has a strong sense of civic responsibility. He takes keen interest in the affairs of Hamilton College, the science affiliate of McMaster University, of which he is a Governor.

For relaxation, he likes to delve into a good book ("historical and biography preferred") or "listen to good music". He has a connoisseur's delight in fine handicraft and one of his prized possessions is an eighteenth-century grandfather clock, made in Quebec, which he found in a shop in England.

Of all the honors he has received, one which obviously touched him deeply is the doctorate in economics conferred on him by Laval University last year.

Mr. Rogge can be summed up in the words of the 1942 citation accompanying the Westinghouse Order of Merit: "For his capable management of the company's business at a critical time; for his ability to get difficult things done quickly and without friction, and for his alertness, willing co-operation and resourcefulness".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# Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

## *Akaitcho Yellowknife*

I WOULD APPRECIATE *your views on Akaitcho Yellowknife Gold Mines. From information available to me, this may eventually make a mine, but I would appreciate your advice on this. I am holding stock purchased at 96 cents.—W. H. M., Montreal.*

This company might be considered to be in a state of suspended animation. Diamond drilling has disclosed four gold bearing lenses, of which number one is reported to contain 260,000 tons averaging 0.48 ounces of gold. A mining plant is installed, but the shaft sinking to 1,000 feet which was planned has been suspended until conditions for mining improve.

The stock has reflected this in its infrequent trading near the 60-cent mark.

From what can be seen, it appears that you are in for a long siege of patience.

## *East Sullivan*

I HAVE *shares of East Sullivan at $9.00. Should I sell or swap to Sullivan Consolidated?—B. O. L., Calgary.*

The chart pattern of this stock shows that it made its high of 10¼ in 1951 when the base metal boom, generated by the Korean war, was at its zenith. The long bear market that has followed brought the price down to a low of $3.45 in 1953 and $3.55 this year.

Since the low was reached in January, the stock has traded in a total range of $1.00, with the high being reached in April at $4.50. Since the summer low of $3.60, the stock has tended to work higher, with action for the past few months being confined to a narrow channel between $4.00 and $4.25.

The long decline has reflected the adverse effects of reduced base metal price on net prices. While, in 1951, the net profit was $6,346,110, in 1953 it had dropped to $1,238,584. Dividends this year have totalled 40 cents, less than half of the 85 cents paid in 1951.

The pattern of accumulation that the stock is showing over the past several months can be attributed to the company's participation in the financing of Quebec Lithium Corporation and La Corne Lithium Mines. Two hundred thousand shares of Quebec Lithium are covered by a firm commitment and 200,000 are under option, as are 200,000 shares of La Corne. In addition to this, an interest is held in Quebec Copper Corporation, which came into operation last February.

As lithium, besides its expanding commercial uses, is also in demand for atomic work, the market for the metal should be firm for some years to come.

Further news from the lithium properties might stimulate a speculative advance in the stock. As demand is apparently good under $4.00, it would appear worthwhile to continue to hold your stock and an advance to $4.25 might carry the price back up to around $5.50.

## *Bethlehem Steel*

*Would you review Bethlehem Steel? In September you stated, "a move through 83 could carry to an objective of 91", and now that the stock has sold at a high of 95, I am wondering if I should finally take my profit or still hold on.—R.G.M., Montreal.*

The accompanying chart shows the major moves that have occurred in Bethlehem since the low of 44⅜ last year. The broad advance, which carried the price to an August high of 82¾ was reversed by the sharp sell-off to the September low of 71. The recovery was equally rapid until 79 was reached and then followed a period of erratic movements with an October test of 82¾ being halted and reversed to 78⅝ on the eve of the election.

The dramatic influx of buying that followed the election results was especially concentrated on Bethlehem and the crossing of the previous highs, in what is technically known to chartists as a "breakaway up", indicated a broad advance was due.

This indication was fulfilled with a vengeance for, without a reaction of more than 3 points, "B.S." ascended to 95. This brought the stock to within 3 points of the book value, based on the 1953 balance sheet, of $98.

At the time of writing the price has retreated to 93¼ and it appears likely that a further retreat is in order. Should 88 be broken on the "down side", the decline could extend to the September—October highs before any real support can be expected.

The buying that has been concentrated in the leading steels seems to be more emotional than logical in character and based only upon the short-term outlook for the steel industry.

Although orders for steel have mounted rapidly, it seems doubtful that the rate of steel production will be maintained for very long.

The auto makers have been the prin-

cipal factor in increasing the demand for steel. With the makers in the greatest competitive race in years, every effort is being made to build up dealer stocks. In addition, the auto companies will endeavor to build up the largest possible stocks of new cars to guard against the threat of a strike proposed by the United Auto Workers' Union when negotiations for new contracts commence early next year.

Thus, a good deal of the present demand for steel can be considered as borrowing from next year. If new car sales over the next two months do not match up with those of previous years, then a sharp reversal in the demand for steel can be seen.

With the New York stock market having surged to a height almost equal to

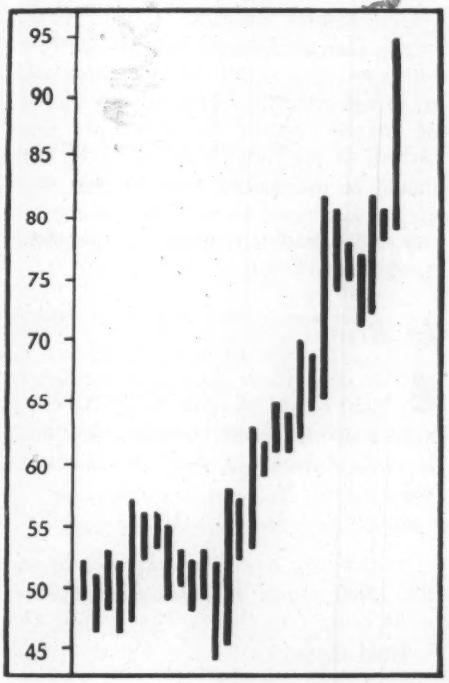



*Chart by N. A. de Munnik*

that of 1929, according to the Dow Jones averages, and many stocks selling at yields that make them appear speculative, it appears that caution is a must.

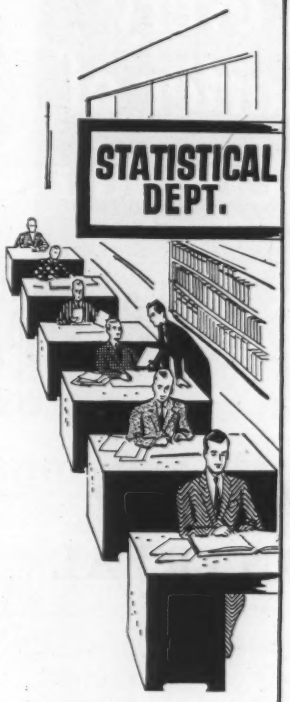
Should the price of Bethlehem move to a new high, a stop loss, about 3 points below the highest price recorded, would seem good tactics and the failure to reach new highs would give warning that a selling point has been reached.

## *National Steel Car*

I HOLD *a number of common shares of National Steel Car Corporation. Do you consider them a buy or a sell at the present time?—J. L. J., Vancouver, BC.*

The price pattern of National Steel Car shows that the highs since 1950 have been registered at 30¼, 32¾, 29½, 27¾ and so far this year, 29. The lows for the past 3 years have been quite consistent at 24½, 24¼ and 24½.

At the present price of 26, the stock is approximately half way in its trading range, which shows consistent demand on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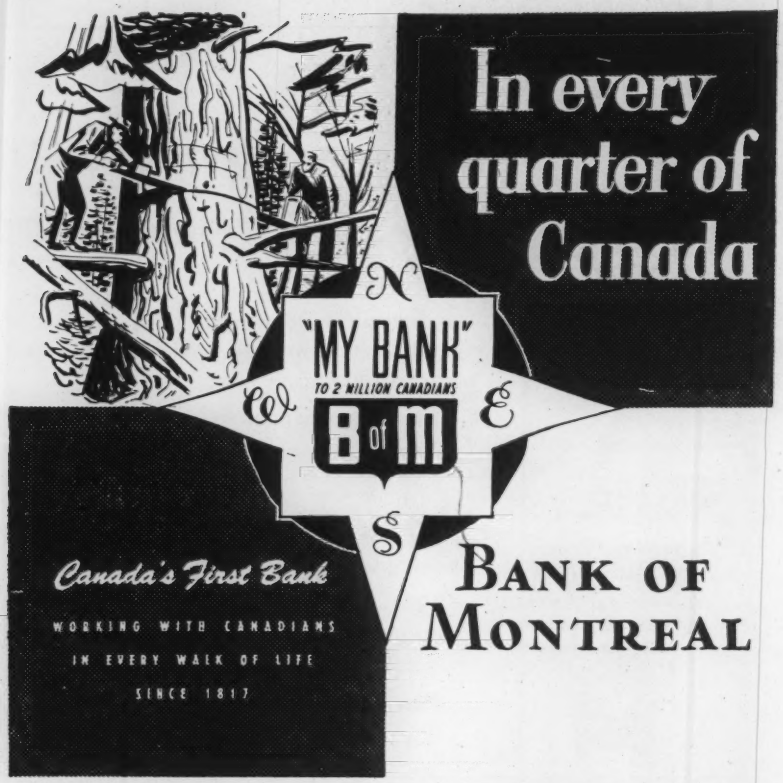
**LIMITED**

***Notice of Dividend***

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1954, payable on January 15, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1954.

By Order of the Board.

J. PLUMPTON,
Secretary.



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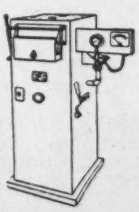

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declines and persistent selling at the upper limit.

Whether this pattern of buying and selling will be maintained over the next few years depends upon the progress the company will make in its efforts to diversify its activities from the highly variable railroad business. Railroads tend to expand their orders for cars in periods of good traffic, which is a reflection of the level of general business, and curtail them sharply when traffic and earnings are declining. As Canadian rail traffic has been off considerably this year and the poor crops in the West will have a further adverse effect on rail movements, the future outlook for orders is not too bright.

The company is in an excellent financial condition, with working capital in excess of $11 million and can finance a new venture without difficulty.

The current dividend rate of $1.50, to which an extra of 50 cents has been added, is conservative, representing a pay-out of 50 per cent of the $3.92 per share earned in the last fiscal year. As this should be maintained over the next year, the stock appears to be a buy on the low side of the trading range and a sale at the upper limits.

## *In Brief*

WHAT IS YOUR *opinion of Jaculet? In 1950 I paid 56 cents for it. Now it is quoted at nine cents. Should I buy more to average down?—J. F. C., Niagara Falls, Ont.*

Why?

WOULD YOU *recommend keeping or selling 1,000 shares of Ajax Oil purchased at 80 cents?—E. H. M., Thamesville, Ont.*

Hold them.

I HAVE 500 *shares of Night Hawk Peninsular. Is this just a dead bird?—E.T., Windsor.*

For sure.

CAN YOU *give me any information on Ophir Cobalt Mines? — B.A.L., Brockville, Ont.*

Just that the company is dormant.

WHAT ABOUT *Osway Gold Mines? Any value?—J.B., Kingston, Ont.*

Osway went "thataway".

I HAVE SHARES *of Arntfield Gold Mines that I have held for years. Shall I paper the wall with them?—G.K.A., Toronto.*

Why not frame them?

I HOLD *Consolidated Allenbee Oil at 14 cents. Do you consider it a good speculation for further advance?—F. E. T., Victoria.*

If you like long shots.

WHAT IS *your opinion of Ad Astra? I have a few shares, purchased at 33.—D. F., Edmonton.*

Not much.

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

## HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

## STATEMENT AS AT OCTOBER 31, 1954

### ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Resources (including items in transit) | | $ 318,359,590 |
| Government of Canada Securities | Not exceeding market value | 608,132,429 |
| Provincial, Municipal and Other Securities | Not exceeding market value | 185,785,902 |
| Call and Short Loans (Secured) | | 77,779,738 |
| Total Quick Assets | | $1,190,057,659 |
| Loans and Discounts | | 797,101,541 |
| Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.H.A., 1954 | | 5,815,496 |
| Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit, as per contra | | 29,813,441 |
| Bank Premises | | 19,396,069 |
| Other Assets | | 16,532,764 |
| Total Assets | | $2,058,716,970 |

### LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits | $1,938,666,112 |
| Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit | 29,813,441 |
| Other Liabilities | 8,589,769 |
| Total Liabilities to the Public | $1,977,069,322 |
| Capital Paid Up | 30,000,000 |
| Rest Account | 51,000,000 |
| Undivided Profits | 647,648 |
| Total Liabilities | $2,058,716,970 |

## STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS

### Year Ended October 31, 1954

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance of profit for the year before the undernoted deductions but after appropriation to contingency reserves out of which full provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts | | $14,896,379 |
| Less: Provision for depreciation on bank premises | $1,685,029 | |
| Provision for Government of Canada taxes | 6,807,000 | 8,492,029 |
| Balance available for distribution | | $ 6,404,350 |
| Dividends | | 3,600,000 |
| Balance carried forward | | $ 2,804,350 |
| Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1953 | | 843,298 |
| | | $ 3,647,648 |
| Transferred to Rest Account | | 3,000,000 |
| Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1954 | | $ 647,648 |

JAMES STEWART
PRESIDENT

N. J. McKINNON
GENERAL MANAGER

# I might have taken a lesson from an elephant!

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# Bonds

## *Newfoundland Finance*

By J. Ross Oborne

IT IS TAKING Canadian investors a long time to wake up to the fact that Canada has ten provinces. There is nothing new about 42,700 square miles of land lying across the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, nothing new about an island where white men had settled before Quebec and Toronto were dreamed of.

Typical of our Canadian conservatism is our hesitant acceptance of the securities of Newfoundland. Here is an unknown country still wrapped in the fog of uncertainty. It is time to lift that fog. It is good business to see what goes on in the capital funds markets of our sister province.

More important, however, than the profit motive is our obligation as fellow Canadians to help integrate Newfoundland with the rest of Canada. We have our part to play in establishing and maintaining sound financial methods.

Newfoundland in coming for capital funds to our market instead of that of England or the United States is not doing so as a right established by this new partnership. As a new Province taking her place beside the others, Newfoundland asks no favors of Canada, but offers her securities backed by facts and figures.

Let us look at some of these facts and figures and see if we can establish just how they compare with other provinces.

Perhaps one of the more interesting indications is the per capita debt position: Alberta, $83.53; Manitoba, $150.56; Nova Scotia, $260.02; Prince Edward Island, $152.94; Saskatchewan, $154.00; British Columbia, $126.42; New Brunswick, $298.43; Ontario, $145.49; Quebec, $83.23; Newfoundland, $33.10; Dominion of Canada, $958.60.

The low debt per capita of the Province of Newfoundland should be one good indication of the strength of the credit.

A low per capita debt does not in itself put a gold seal on the bonds of Newfoundland. The low debt indicates that there is much to be done, large amounts to be spent to bring the province into line with some of the others.

Newfoundland is a land where the primary products have been the source of the bulk of the revenue. Fishing, forestry and mining have been the island's mainstays. This, of course, has also been true of the other provinces. It has only been in the last fifteen years that the Canadian scene has changed from a dependence on primary products to an over-

all, well diversified economy. What has been done in Canada in fifteen years can be done in Newfoundland in a much shorter space of time. It can be done by the co-operation of all the provinces. It can be done by strong, sound markets for financing Newfoundland's government and industry.

The tenth province has already made great strides towards basic economic strength. For example, the value of construction contracts is annually more than twice what it was in 1948. Many large expansion programs have been completed and others are underway. Among them are such well known companies as Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, and Bowaters Newfoundland.

Basic services supplying such things as telephones and hydro are hard pressed to keep up with demand. The Newfoundland Light and Power Company and the Avalon Telephone Company are engaged in large expansion programs. A recent bond issue of the Union Electric Co. is providing for additional services on the Bonavista Peninsula. Another typical indication of industrial growth is the decided shift of population from the small to the larger centres.

All this modernization, all this economic activity is geared towards putting the tenth province in the competitive field with the rest of Canada. Newfoundland needs a larger market than her own less than 400,000 people. Her main problem is the long transportation haul to the markets.

Newfoundland has every right to seek and acquire a market in the other provinces both for her products and for the money to help produce these products. While Newfoundland is thus in the process of doing just that, we as investors get some real value for our investment dollars. We have opportunities to obtain a yield on Newfoundland Provincial bonds which is considerably higher than that of the other provinces.

A comparison of present yields might be of interest. These yields are taken as nearly as possible on the same maturity as that of the Province of Newfoundland 4 per cent due September 15, 1974.

Ontario, 3.25 per cent; Quebec, 3.30; PEI, 3.40; Saskatchewan, 3.40; New Brunswick, 3.52; Nova Scotia, 3.53; Newfoundland, 4.02.

In assessing the bonds of Newfoundland, don't forget the Dominion-provincial agreements. The Government of Canada has assumed most of Newfoundland's debt service along with the social welfare benefits.

Next time Newfoundland comes to our money market it would be worthwhile for investors to take a second look at these securities. There is good interest on fully guaranteed issues of Grand Bank or Harbour Grace or perhaps it will be the Town of Fortune.

"Christmas used to drive me crazy!"

"Every year it was the same. Presents to buy and cash at low ebb. Running up bills . . . then I got smart. I started a special Christmas account* at the Royal Bank, adding something each pay day . . . and leaving it there. This year I'm all ready for Christmas, with cash to pay for all the things that mean so much at this season of the year."

* You can have cash next Christmas, too. Decide now to open a special Christmas account early in 1955. It pays to do your Christmas saving early.

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*Ashley & Crippen*

BIRTHDAY CAKE *and one candle: this week, the Women's Committee of the Art Gallery of Toronto celebrates a year of successful activity in their Gallery Gift Shop. All money raised by the sale of merchandise goes to provide "a continuous source of revenue for the Gallery", primarily for the purchase of works of art. Photographed here is Mrs. Alan Skaith, originator of the idea and this year's co-chairman with Mrs. D. L. McCarthy. The Gallery is one of the many places at which to shop for Christmas gifts. For other Christmas gift suggestions,* *see pages 48 and 49.*

## *Conversation Pieces:*

IT SEEMS that the civic luncheon menu arranged for Her Majesty Queen Mother Elizabeth during her Ottawa visit left some of the Provinces represented with a bad case of heartburn. British Columbia, for instance, objected strongly to its advertised specialty (candied fruit) and felt it might have been much more suitably represented by sockeye salmon. In that case Newfoundland (salmon) might have shifted to codfish or whalemeat, which would have left everybody happy, except conceivably the luncheon guests.

Squash was nominated for Ontario, and while a lot of people are prejudiced against squash, a good many are prejudiced against Ontario; so that item was allowed to stand, over some Ontario protests. Alberta was represented by elk-meat, and took it on the whole good-naturedly. The menu, which also contained pea-soup (Quebec), grouse (Saskatchewan), oysters (Prince Edward Island), duck (Manitoba), and maple bombe and maple sugar (Quebec) goes to show what happens when you try to equate dietetics with local pride.

What we seem to need is a national dish that will make everybody happy; for example, the hot dogs that President Roosevelt served Queen Elizabeth and King George in 1939. The hot dog substituted for a forty-eight course dinner and had the approval of every state in the Union.

YOU WON'T GO WRONG this Christmas if you put a pink shirt on your masculine list. You may even add charcoal socks with pink lozenges, a pink-figured charcoal tie, and for a final flourish of minstrelsy, a pink-edged charcoal handkerchief. The pink shades range from helio through shrimp to shocking. There are no pink Homburgs in sight yet, nor even charcoal Homburgs with pink edging. However, things are brightening wonderfully in other departments. We have come a long way since the Death-Watch-Beetle motif dominated the world of men's haberdashery.

THE FRENCH PARFUMEURS are still worrying about declines in sales. The feminine clientele, it seems, is developing a sense of social responsibility and is no longer as interested as it was in perfumes labelled "Indiscreet", "Forbidden", "Temptation" and "My Sin".

How about "Parfum Madame President"? Or "Local Union No. 5"? Or "Home-and-School Eau de Toilette"? (Someone progressive has just passed by.)

What the perfume trade seems to need is a perfume that conveys the notion of energetic personality without a whiff of suggestion. Better strike that Black Widow Liquid Body Sachet off your Christmas list. It won't be acceptable this year.

IF YOU HAVE among the treasures in your attic a beaver hat belonging to your grandmother, now is the time to bring it out and have it reblocked in the popular cloche shape. It may need a little clipping, however. The beaver hat in grandmother's time was as shaggy as a sheepdog and required almost as much brushing and handling. It was usually a large floppy affair and, like the sheepdog, completely innocent of line. The best beaver cost as high as ten dollars. Today's model is all line.

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*Sterling B. Bottome, Managing Director*

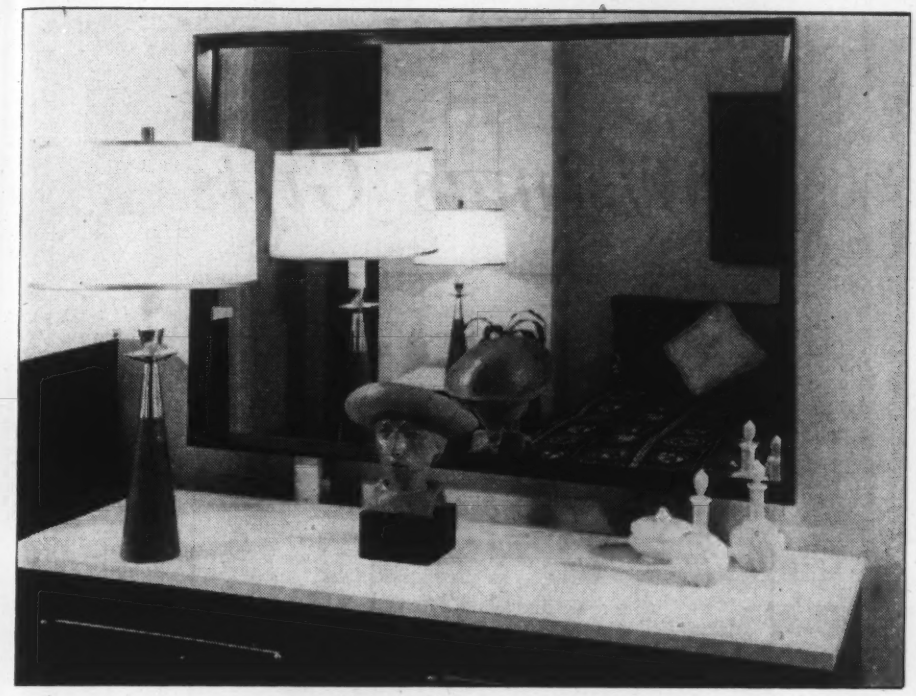
# *Joan Miller: Then and Now*

VANCOUVER has certainly contributed its share of well-known actresses to the Canadian and English stage. Among them is Joan Miller.

Miss Miller began her career with the Vancouver Little Theatre in 1930 and four years later, in their presentation of *Elizabeth the Queen*, won the best actress award in the second Dominion Drama Festival. Above is the only known existing photograph of her in the role. At the right is her most recent portrait.

In 1934 she went to England and married a theatrical producer, Peter Cotes. She has appeared in many of his productions, as well as on TV and in films.

Her most recent success has been in *The Wooden Dish*, which opened last July at the Phoenix in London. In it she plays a frustrated woman with such skill that *Punch* called her a "specialist in highly-strung women heading for crisis" and said that she headed for the particular one in this play (which has to do with the ousting of her aged father-in-law from her home) "with her nerve-ends protruding half an inch out of her skin".



# Homes

COLOR is important in all decorating schemes. In these two rooms, arranged by the Interior Decorating Department in Eaton's College Street, most unusual combinations have been used.

In the master bedroom, shown in the photograph above, the rose-beige walls give warmth to the stark, black lacquered chests (the second just visible at the left), which have white plastic tops. A gay note is added by the colorful bedspread and headboard in a medallion print of cinnamon, black and lime. This fabric is also used, but is not seen in the photograph, as wallpaper on the window wall.

The den (photographed below) has three white walls and white tile flooring and one terracotta wall, as shown here above the TV set and book shelves. This unusual contrast is subdued by the roan brown cotton rug and the dull green upholstery of the big chair.

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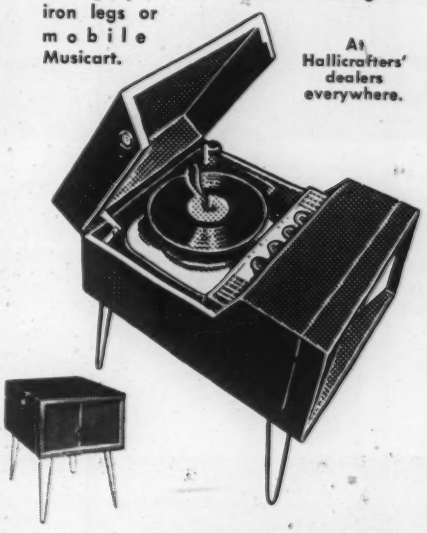

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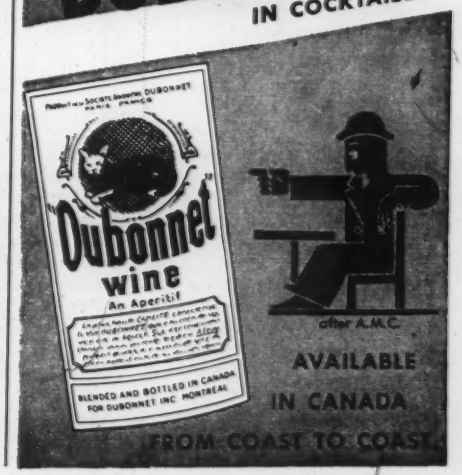


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# *Christmas Gifts*

"ANTILLES" *set by Coro: gold-plated and studded with baroque pearls and rhinestones. Pin, about $3; earrings and bracelet, each about $2.*

*Ken Bell*

TWEED *perfume by Lenthéric, ½ oz., $7; Tweed Bouquet, $1.50 and $2.*

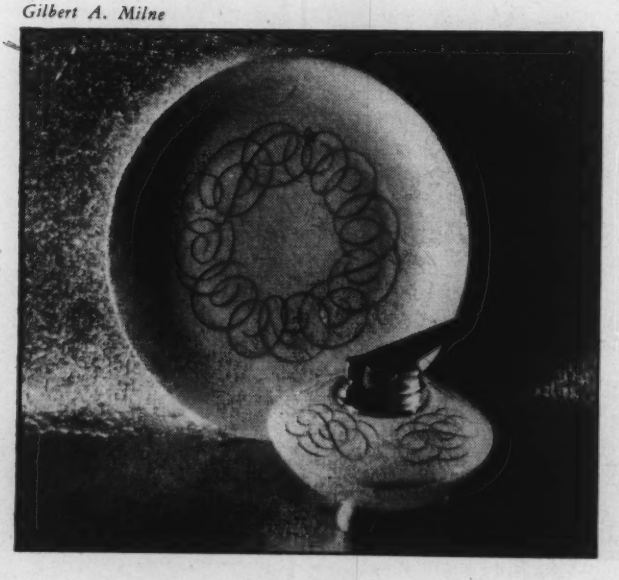
*Panda*

LAMP *from Lindsay Studios, Toronto: with crystal urn base, gold-finished metal stand and handsewn white fabric shade, $17.95.*

*Roseborough*

EVENING GLAMOUR *from Toronto Simpson's: black velvet, embroidered bag, from India, $7.95; long black suede gloves, bronze-beaded, from France, $17.95.*

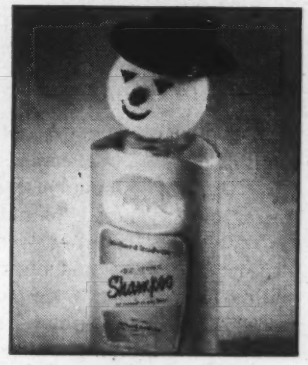
*Gilbert A. Milne*



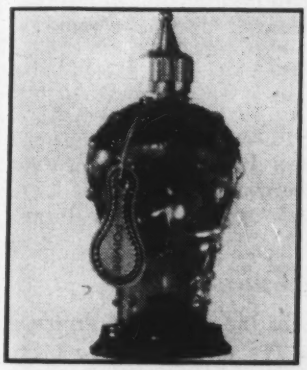
VERY NEW: *Rosenthal's dinner plate in "Script Pattern" has black tracery on white china (5-piece place setting, $9.95) and is matched by Rosenthal's design for Ronson's new "Award Series" of table lighters, which Ronson calls "Saturn", $25. Obtainable at Eaton's and Simpson's.*

ISHAH *perfume: new fragrance by Charles of the Ritz, ½ oz., $10.*

## *Cosmetic Gifts*

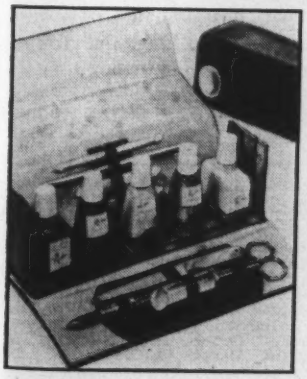



EGG HEAD: *Richard Hudnut's 16-oz. egg creme shampoo, $2.*



POIVRE *perfume: new fragrance by Caron, 1 oz., $25.*

LAVENDER *Bath Oil: new with Yardley, $2.*



MANICURE SET *with monogram plate, by Revlon, $10.*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# Letters

## *State of the Clergy*

SOMEONE in the working ministry ought, I suppose, to undertake a rejoinder to the diatribe against Christian ministers which appeared under "The Front Page" (SN, Nov. 6). A reply is hardly possible since one needs to be able to assume in the author of such scurrility other qualities than the ignorance, prejudice and stupidity that he—or she—quite blatantly, even proudly, displays. . .

(REV.) EDWARD M. CHECKLAND
*Hamilton, Ont.*

I CONGRATULATE you on the article about the clergy, but I doubt if it will have any effect, apart from provoking the righteous indignation of the hidebound. You either have not discovered or are prepared to ignore a great truth: to deplore sin is a virtue, but to deplore the actions of specific sinners is bad taste. Also, death is the only instrument that can open a closed mind — and few people have anything but closed minds where religious beliefs are concerned . . .

*Halifax* GRACE MCINERNY

AT THE PRESENT TIME, I am chairman of Toronto West Presbytery of the United Church of Canada . . . We have fifty-three active ministers in our presbytery as well as many retired men and others engaged in allied activities. None of these men meets the description in your editorial. I feel sure the ministers in our presbytery are no different from those in any other presbytery of our church or for that matter in any of the larger Protestant denominations. . . If our magazines and newspapers devoted less space to glamorizing the sordid and base and more to emphasizing the qualities which go to make a truly great people, the task of our ministers would be made very much easier.

*Port Credit, Ont.* J. L. GROGAN

YOUR criticism of the clergy (but not, I note with approval, of belief in God) undoubtedly will bring howls of protests from the professional church-goers — the people who make a parade of their religion and a boast of their righteousness. But be assured that many thinking Christians, troubled by the loss of vision in the churches today, agree with you . . . Why has the failure taken place? It is not enough to blame the conduct of the ministers on their congregations, although it may be true that church leadership has passed from the ministers to the chairmen of congregational committees, Ladies' Aids and so on. Still, most people go to church because they feel, consciously or not, need for spiritual guidance, and this they are not getting . . .

*Ottawa* T. A. ROBINSON

## *Poets and Myths*

I SHOULD LIKE to correct the opinion of R. D. Manning (Nov. 6) that poets believe in Santa Claus. The statement of your correspondent "that truth exists on two levels, literal, factual truth, and poetic truth. Santa Claus . . . belongs to the second order, along with Shakespeare, Shelley, etc. . ." is both dangerous for poetry and flattering to the so-called realist.

We are inclined to think that a man reading a business trade paper or a political weekly is concerned with solid factual things, while one reading a literary paper is not; but this is really a great mistake... Our society and economy have developed an iron-bound order of "reality", a round of activities and concerns, which we call the hard facts; but how far this life, at the executive level, in the office, in the factory, is in fact an unnatural rat race, in which the human being perishes, most of us know. This is something for *business* to think about, as well as the poets!

Poetry is not concerned, at its best, with innocent and soothing fictions like that of Santa Claus. That is a genteel and sentimental misconception. Poetry is concerned with a truth as applicable and factual as that of the financier, only larger. . .

*Montreal* LOUIS DUDEK

## *Governor General*

IT IS DEPLORABLE that Mr. Massey, a man of highest intellectual, cultural and administrative attainments, should suffer the derogatory attack on the Front Page (Nov. 13). Is there no place in Canadian society for dignity and reserve? It is insulting to him to even imply that he was insensitive to the plight of the flood victims. Furthermore, you have defiled the much-needed "rarified intellectual level" at which his penetrating ideas have been presented. . .

*London, Ont.* F. E. TAYLOR

YOUR FRONT PAGE article about our Governor General was unspeakably rude and quite unworthy of you.

*Toronto* LORNE PIERCE

## *Bilingual Country*

THE writer of the review of Professor Lower's book *The Famous Stream* (Nov. 6), in a preview of some of the problems, teaching religion in schools being one, makes the following statement, "this question is bedevilled even more by the historical accidents of Canada which make it a bilingual country".

This is an amazing statement, so contrary to the facts of language as found in the 1951 Census and to Section 133 of the Constitution of Canada framed by the Fathers of Confederation in 1867 and which remains today as the legal rights of language in Canada, that we can come to only one conclusion.

It is propaganda for this subversive campaign which has for its objective, dividing Canada into two language groups. A divided country not a united one is its aim.

*Toronto* B. A. ROSS

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